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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XX NO. 59 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1932 — PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SUDDEN FALL IN PRICE OF GOLD

Bullion Dealers Badly Bitten

APPRECIATION OF STERLING CONTINUES

LONDON, March 9.

Bullion dealers have been badly bitten by the sudden fall in the price of gold due to a dramatic rise in the value of pound sterling. Most of them have not realised large stocks of sovereigns bought from public at approximately 27/6 which are now only worth 25/6. The same applies to quantities of jewellery and trinkets.

Dealers, however, continue to buy freely at lower prices, subject to constant fluctuation. Extensive trafficking in golden coin in the realm at enhanced normal value is the subject of a question in Parliament of which Mr. Dudley Joel has given notice to Mr. Neville Chamberlain and asks the latter what is the Treasury attitude on this subject in order that public may learn whether in national interest such trafficking should be stimulated or discouraged.

Appreciation of sterling continued to-day, the opening rate of dollars 3.74-1/2 against overnight level of 3.71-1/2 bringing the value of pound sterling to nearly 15/5, but the latest quotation is 3.72. Gold is now 110/50 an ounce.—Reuter's Special.

BHOPAL'S ASSURANCE TO DR. MOONJE

No Interference With Mahasabha Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha issued the following statement:—

"Reports have been received at the Hindu Mahasabha Office that local Muslim Goondas and the police are putting all sorts of difficulties in the way of Hindus who are trying to hold the "Hindu Conference" at Bhopal.

Consequently Dr. Moonje wrote to the Nawab of Bhopal bringing the matter to his Highness' notice.

Replying to the letter the Private Secretary of His Higness says, as to the allegations that difficulties are put in the way of Hindu subjects of His Highness to hold a Conference and that they are being threatened with dire consequences such as burning of houses, assaults on women, etc. I have no hesitation in declaring that they have no foundation whatsoever. Persons and prosperty of every subject of His Higness whether Hindu or Muslim is absolutely safe under the protection of the State authorities and no fear need be entertained of any danger, or of any molestation to them from any quarter. I trust you will not attach any importance to such false rumours."

VICEROY TO VISIT QUETTA

QUETTA, March 9.

It is understood that the Viceroy will pay a short visit to Quetta on or about 22nd April.—A.P.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Swadeshi Propaganda

The latest issue of "Islah" of Kabul contains the details of the opening ceremony of a club performed by the Prime Minister in the presence of Afghan Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors. The purpose with which this club has been opened is to afford opportunities to the people for social entertainment after the day's work. Arrangement for games has also been made there. A library will also be attached to it so that those not fond of games may pass their time happily by reading good books. It will also contain a refreshment room. The president of the club is the Prime Minister, while King Nadir Khan is the patron.

The same issue contains a well-written article on "Swadeshi" by Mr. Jan Mahammad. In the course of the article the writer exhorts his countrymen not to run after foreign goods, but to patronise goods manufactured in Afghanistan. It concludes by calling upon his countrymen to make every sacrifice possible in order to give encouragement to things made in Afghanistan.

SHANGHAI TANK CORPS IN ACTION

JAPAN'S NEW PLAN FOR SHANGHAI FRONT

Chinese Prepare To Defend Further Advances Of Enemy

LONDON, Mar. 8
7-50 p. m.

Shanghai.—There is still no prospect of any immediate round table conference to determine the conditions of evacuation of the Japanese troops.

On the contrary, the prospect of further fighting is held out by the statement of the Japanese General Shirakawa that the Chinese are making new defences, and concentrating troops near the Japanese front patrol lines. Tension is increasing locally.

BRITISH COMMANDER'S COMPLAINT

Colonel Fleming, Commander of the British troops in the International Settlement has made representations to general Shirakawa against the incident yesterday, when a truckfull of armed Japanese troops tried to penetrate the sector of the Settlement guarded by Scots Fusiliers.

The Chinese City, Nantao has been thrown into a panic, owing to the report that the Japanese intend to occupy it shortly.—Reuter.

Aga Khan Assumes Role Of Philosopher

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Geneva.—The League Assembly has concluded the general debate on the Sino-Japanese dispute, and appointed a drafting committee to co-ordinate the resolutions and present one resolution to the Assembly, probably on Thursday.

Dominions were very much in evidence, the speakers including Mr. Tewater (South Africa) and H. H. the Aga Khan.

—H. H. the Aga Khan took a detached and philosophic view of the Sino-Japanese dispute. He strongly pleaded for mediation and supported Sir J. Simons suggestion for reaffirming the fundamental principles of the Covenant.—Reuter.

CHINESE EXODUS FROM NANKING

Sequel To Reports Of Japanese Invasion.

LONDON, March 9.

Nanking.—The totally unfounded report that the Japanese troops are marching on Nanking created a panic among the Chinese population to such an extent that a great exodus is occurring. All outgoing steamers are crowded.—Reuter's Special.

CHINA'S EX-EMPEROR.

BELLIGERENTS BOW BEFORE HEAD OF MANCHURIAN REPUBLIC

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Changchun—The capital of the new autonomous State of Manchuria presented a gay scene bedecked with five-coloured flags of the new national emblem when Mr. Puyi, ex-Emperor of China who is now becoming the head of the republic arrived for the formal inauguration of the new State to-morrow.

When he alighted from the special train accompanied by his consort and two other ladies, he was greeted by the Japanese Consul-General who was accompanied by the Chinese War Lord Manchanshan, who but recently fought the Japanese.

They bowed thrice ceremoniously, while outside the crowd surged forward in trying to have a glimpse of the new ruler. Many knelt and bowed, as the car passed by recalling the former glory of the imperial dynasty.—Reuter's Special.

JOINT STATEMENT TO LEAGUE

Neutral Powers In China Collaborate

RUGBY, March 8.

Sir John Simon at the League Assembly at Geneva to-day, read a message from Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, stating that in accordance with the Assemblys request, the British, United States, French and Italian authorities in Shanghai were collaborating to send the Geneva daily a joint telegram, giving the latest available information regarding the situation in Shanghai and the neighbourhood. The first report dated March 6 gave the position of the Japanese lines, and stated that occasional skirmishing was then continuing. Assembly's delegates continued the general debate on the various aspects of the dispute.—B.O.W.

AHMEDABAD SWADESHI SABHA DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Bombay Government Issues Orders

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

An extraordinary issue of the Bombay Government Gazette issued to-day states:—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the associations heretofore or at present known by the names of the Swadeshi Sabha and the Congress Textile Mills Exemption Committee, Ahmedabad, are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, and that they constitute a danger to the public peace; in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said associations, whether continuing under the same or altered names or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person, and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or area in the district of Ahmeddabad are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

MILL STRIKE AT NAVSARI

Workers Demand Increase In Wages

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Weavers of Seth Mafatlal's mill at Navsari in Baroda State have gone on strike for the last four days demanding increase in wages and reduction of hours of work.

NAVJIVAN PRESS.

On enquiries being made of Mr. Jivanji Desai who has taken possession of Mahatma Gandhi's Navjivan Press on behalf of the keeper of the press now undergoing a term of imprisonment in Yerawda Jail, it is learnt that Mr. Jivanji Desai, the present manager does not propose to reorganise the press for the present.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON

Woman And Child Burnt

RANGOON, March 8.

One woman and child were burnt and 400 people rendered homeless as a result of a fire early this morning in the North-Eastern part of the town. Loss of property is not very great, residents whose huts were burnt being mostly poor people.—A.P.

OUTWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, March 9.

The outward air mail left this morning.—A.P.

"AMBASSADORS OF PEACE" IN FAR EAST

War Office Tribute To British Troops

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Duff-Cooper introducing the Army Estimates said that everyone's attention had been fixed on a small detachment of the British Army carrying out a grave responsibility in the Far East. Brigadier Fleming had been asked to show not only the qualities of a soldier, but those of a diplomatist and statesman. He had shown these qualities to a degree of which anybody might be proud.

AMBASSADORS OF PEACE

As regards the troops themselves, he had been informed by one who had recently returned from the Far East that five years ago, it was anti-British feeling in China, and now this had apparently disappeared, which fact he attributed largely to the behaviour of the British troops who had shown themselves as best ambassadors of peace. He was sure that the whole house would join in sending a message of congratulations and goodwill to the small detachment which had so nobly upheld the cause of peace and honour of Britain.—Reuter's Special.

POOR MAN FLEECED WHILE RICH MAN GETS SCOT FREE

Dumasia Wants Government To Follow Soviet Russia's Example

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to open a general discussion on the budget.

Mr. Ahmed Nawazkhan of Dera Ismail Khan who has been nominated to succeed Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum took the oath of office.

Replying to a question of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh regarding the conversion of Purana Killa (Humayun's Fort) or any other place into a prison for political prisoners, Sir James Crerar said that the overflow from Delhi District Jail of Civil Disobedience prisoners would be accomodated in a camp jail which was being constructed between the Reformatory and the Railway line. Eighty-four prisoners had been released before their terms from the Delhi jail. No prisoners had been released from the N.W.F.P., Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara jails.

ASSEMBLY AS PRISON CAMP?

Mr. Neogy: Why not convert the Legislative Chamber into a prison camp? (Laughter).

No answer was given.

Mr. B. Das intimated to the President the withdrawal of his adjournment motion in view of the fact that he was satisfied that the Government's intention of putting the subvention for the Frontier Province was to enable the House to discuss it on demands for grants.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: "Supposing the demand is not reached?"

Mr. B. Das: Government has agreed to give a day.

GENERAL DEBATE ON BUDGET.

Mian Shah Nawaz initiated the general discussion. He said that behind the consoling words of the Finance Member there lay a desert of poverty of a sub-continent. He said the social services rendered by Western Governments were all absent in India. He opposed any thought of taxing kerosene and salt in future and pleaded that the Government of India should bring down its administrative expenditure in relation to the taxable capacity of the people.

REDUCE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

He was of opinion that the military expenditure could be reduced through reduction in the number of troops. He found no justification, for instance, for the expenses incurred on Razmak. He urged that steps should be taken to ensure all-round co-operation with the R. T. Conference so that a settlement between Britain and India might be arrived at, leading to the prosperity of this country.

SYMPATHY FOR FINANCE MEMBER.

Sir Hugh Cocke, leader of the European group, recalled his nine years' association with the Assembly, especially as this was the last occasion for him to speak on the budget. He said he felt a great deal of sympathy for the Finance Member. He held that it was important that, now that the customs revenue was heavily falling, the Central Government should not be starved of adequate finances. He also held that if the social services were to be increased and the lot of the poor man helped, the Finance Member of the future would have to impose a small burden on the masses.

He also dwelt on one extraordinary development namely the habit of thrift which was becoming common among the masses. If this trend continued, Government borrowing would become more and more from the masses rather than from the classes and the banks.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

Dr. Dalal said that the prestige of the British now stood higher than at any other time and if Congress had the welfare of the country at heart it should shake off its "war" mentality and join Government in constitution making.

Mr. B. Das said Dr. Dalal had no right to speak on purely political matters. A recent meeting in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Bertrand Russell had resolved urging Government to come to terms with Congress. That was the speaker's only reply to Dr. Dalal's observations.

Describing himself as a constitutionalist Mr. B. Das asked where was the response from the Government side to the Nationalist demands? Government themselves were not constitutionalist. Why did they throw to the winds the principles of sound finance and give a subvention to Sir George Schuster's orphans the North-West Frontier Province and Aden?

"POOR MAN IS FLEECED."

He complained that the incidence of taxation was not properly distributed and there was a tendency for the rich man to go scot free while the half-starved poor man was fleeced.

As a member of the Public Accounts Committee Mr. Das referred to cases in which Provincial Governments did not pay interest for portions of loans taken from the Central Government and insisted on the Central Government being stiff in this regard.

RECKLESS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Mody while sympathising with the Government of India on the present state of its finances complained that for the last 17 years they had spent money recklessly and had lived beyond their income to the tune of 56 crores.

The administration was much too elaborate and, perhaps, also much too efficient for the simple needs and small resources of the country. The thorough overhauling of the machinery that was now going on in Bombay was urgently required for the Central Government.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda attributed the present financial troubles to lack of statesmanship in the administration of the country's affairs.

Mr. Sarda continuing said that the Government of India were not paying due heed to the principles of taxation. Instead of piling up taxation for balancing the budget, they must adopt means to increase the purchasing power of the people.

NO SYMPATHY FOR GOVT.

Mr. Krishnamachari did not sympathise with Government because full and clear warnings had been given every year to the Government that they should not expect increased revenue by taxing the people in the manner they had been doing. He disagreed with Mr. Mody in the assertion that a larger proportion of the revenue was derived from the rich. The pitiable condition of the masses contributed to the discontent in the country. Government must lose no time in removing the root causes of that discontent. Any idea of raising the duties on kerosene and similar other articles would only add to the complications.

Mr. Sitaram Raju objected to Government's methods of raising taxation spurning the advice of the representatives of the people. In the circumstances, the constitutional privileges said to be enjoyed by the Assembly were shown to be unreal rendering co-operation impossible.

FIRST URDU SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Makhdoom Syed Rajan Baksh made the first vernacular speech of the session, speaking in Urdu. He blamed the Government for emasculating the people of India and urged the repeal of the Arms Act. Then again though India had the best of natural gifts in the world, yet, under the British rule, her mass-

(Continued on page 5.)

NIZAM NOT TO HAVE BERARS!

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 3.

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Government of India are not in a mood to consent to the proposal of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in respect of the retrocession of Berar.

DE VALERA AS PRESIDENT OF IRELAND

Cosgrave Govt. Hands Over Reins To Opponents

LONDON, March 9.

After skilfully steering the Irish Free State affairs since self-Government was granted by Britain 10 years ago, Cosgrave Government to-day handed over the reins to their political opponents headed by Mr. De Valera.

This is the outcome of general election from which Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) the Republican Party whose elected deputies forbore taking seats in the Dail until the middle of 1927 have emerged victorious. The opening of what may be momentous Parliament in view of Fianna Fails political aims, attracted diplomatic representatives, civil dignitaries and journalists from all over the world.

It was preceded by a solemn votive mass for the Catholic deputies at Procathedral, Dublin, and Protestant Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cheers outside were raised for prominent deputies as they entered the Churches.

Mr. Frank Fahy (Fianna Fail) was elected Speaker by 78 votes to 71 displacing former Cosgravian Speaker.

Mr. De Valera was subsequently elected President by 81 votes to 68 and he proceeded to see Governor.—Reuter.

HITLER AS "LORDS STANDARD-BEARER"

Rivals Seek Divine Intercession

"SO HELP ME GOD" SAYS HINDENBURG

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Berlin—Herr Hitler in a speech at Frankfurt declared that he had fought for thirteen years, and would continue to fight. "As long as it pleases Lord in Heaven, let me fight as his standard bearer."

TRUSTEE OF NATION

President Hinderburg has issued a statement, in the course of which he has accepted his candidature for the Presidency on non-party basis as a "trustee of the entire Nation, responsible only to God, Fatherland and my own conscience." His only ruling aim is unity of the Nation in its hard struggle for existence. He concludes, "So help me God."—Reuter.

HOW HITLER WON IRON CROSS

Nazi Newspaper's Election Story

LONDON, March 9.

The Presidential election campaign has produced an amazing story in the Berlin Nazi newspaper "Attack" of how Herr Hitler won the Iron Cross in wartime by singlehandedly "surrounding and capturing 16 British soldiers." The only foundation for the story appears to be that Herr Hitler was concerned in the custody of two American prisoners.—Reuter's Special.

AKOLA'S SIXTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Hartal And Procession In City.

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, March 7.

The 6th "Dictator" of Akola and Secretary, Berar Chamber of Commerce was arrested at Basim, last night, while addressing a meeting. He was brought here yesterday noon. The merchants of Akola observed a complete hartal in honour of the arrested leader. In the evening a procession was led through the principal streets of the town and it ended in a meeting on the Tilak Maidan.

Basim started picketing foreign cloth shops and four volunteers have been arrested.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES' STANDING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Viceroy presided to-day at discussions of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The Governor of the United Provinces, the Yuvaraj of Limbdi and Major and Mrs. Deane had the honour of lunching with their Excellencies at the Viceroy's House.—A.P.

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The Engineer will be in charge of entire Electric Concern of this town which has a population of about 45,400 and also all Municipal Public Works, including the Water Works, run by Electric power.

Preference will be given to one who have held charge of similar electric installations elsewhere and also possess qualifications of a Civil Engineer.

The selected candidates will have to join at once and may be called for interview at his own cost.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Raipur (C.P.), before 20-3-32, stating the minimum salary required.

A 4529.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE on Rs. 150/- to 300/- including T. A. to keep stock and push sale of high class perfumeries, Scents and Patent Medicines. Apply with stamps to "ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES." 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

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WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGER on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- plus office allowance and T. A. to organise Wage Earners' Deposit (on exceptionally benificial scheme like Insurance endowment scheme) suitable to people of small income. Apply with postage stamp to "THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD. 172, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

A

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with successful and popular schemes invites applications from influential parties for appointment as District Managers for Bombay Presidency. Consolidated salary and commission on generous scale. Applicants willing to make investment in Company's shares will have preference. Apply to Box No. 1403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 4447

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B 4139

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WANTED—English educated girl or young widow, Patidar preferred, for England returned young man. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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T R 6809

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E R 6577

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARSONBAI, widow and proving Executrix of Seth Dipchand Nihalchand, deceased, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Telwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C38 a/c New No. 2961, Old Survey No. 188, New Survey No. 4a/1462; Cadastral Survey No. 1510, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 1710 and Street No. 39 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Maneck and others, on or towards the South by the said Telwady Lane, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Shapurji Jeewanji and now of Keshavji Lalji and on or towards the West formerly by a private passage and now by the said Telwady Lane.

Dated this 7th day of Mar., 1932.

A. B. SUTARIA.
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4577

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

NOTICE

There will be an additional day's racing on Saturday, 12th March, 1932, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

Holders of Season Tickets and Coupon Books are informed that they will have to pay for admission on this day.

(By Order)
C.C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

4516.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Estate of JADAVJI THACKERSEY alias THACKER JADAVJI THACKERSEY Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above-named Jadavji Thackersey alias Thacker Jadavji Thackersey, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 27th day of April, 1931, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 13th day of February, 1932 to Hirabai, widow of Jadavji Thackersey, Jamnadas Goculdas and Bhagwandas Ramdas, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., their Attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrators will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1932.

PAYNE & CO.
Administrators' Attorneys,
Mercantile Bank Building,
54, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

4530.

NOTICE

THE ATTENTION of our clients Messrs. RIJHUMAL VALIRAM, HIRANAND VALIRAM and MOHANDAS GUNAMAL has just been drawn to the Notice, dated the 16th of February, 1932, concerning the firm of Pohoomul Brothers, published herein on the 26th ultimo, and in reference thereto the Public is hereby informed that our clients sold their right, title and interest in and severed all their connection with the firm of Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., (now consisting of Messrs. Narandas Pohoomul, Lokumal Sehijram and Kishinchand Lekhraj) as per agreement, dated the 10th day of June, 1931, and that they have nothing whatever to do with the alleged award of 10th day of September, 1931, or with the reliefs therein provided.

Our said clients are at present carrying on a similar business in the name and style of Messrs. HIRANAND VALIRAM at Carnac Bridge, Bombay and in the name of Messrs. VALIRAM SONS at Hyderabad Sind, Bombay and at Yokohama Japan.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1932.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Valiram Valiram and others.

4531

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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 145 OF 1932

Re KRISHNAJI GOPAL SAMANT and DIGAMBER KRUSHNAJI SAMANT, of Malwan and Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, respectively trading in partnership as Book-sellers and Hawkers in Stationery, both at Malwan and Bombay Debtors.

Ex parte: ANANT DHONDOBA DESAI Petitioning Creditor

On the 8th day of March, 1932 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 8th day of March 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

4532

N. Y. K. LINE

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x Iyo Maru	5962	26 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11003	....	22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000		@30 Ap

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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LINCOLNSHIRE

Probables And Their Jockeys

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Following are the probables with their jockeys for the Lincolnshire.

Heronslea (Taylor); Diolite (Fred Fox); Pommame (Harry Beasley); Fleeting Memory (Beary); Alluvial (Carslake); Lady Marjorie (H. Wragg); Golden Cloud (Wing); Grand Salute (F. Rickaby); Zanoff (Gordon Richards); Poor Lad (S. Wragg); Eyes Front (Moguigan); Anthurium (Siretti); Knight Error (John Doyle); Light O Love (Nevett); Red Letter Day (Lane); Spinners Cottage (Stewe Donoghue); Jericho (Gethin); Sargasso (Dines); Kenhill (E' Fox); Twelfth Night (James Doyle); Knight of the Vale (Dowdall); Go Easy (Weston); Kinwyn (Robertson); Witticism (Smirke); Jerome-Fandor (Christie); Old Riley (A. Burns); Benburb (Carr); Ghost Train (Clifford Richards), Seascape (W. Rickaby); Amoya (Quick); Moan of Property (E. Smith); Manbor (Sharpe); Fraudulent (S. Wales); Martens Tower (Hunter); Enchi (Fagg); Phillipos (Stocks).

No jockeys have been selected for the following horses.

Flying Argosy; Trinidad; Grand Master; Eldorado, Ellenborough; Bread Crumb, Rada Ladies Chain, Dooley.—Reuter.

SNOWDEN'S SOCIALIST SCHEMES TURN TO TATTERS

Mr. Chambertain Drops Land Levy

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain indicated in the House of Commons, that in addition to the suspension of Lord Snowden's land valuation already announced, he proposed to drop the whole of the landtax scheme which in Snowden's April budget last year proposed a tax of a penny per pound on capital land value operating from 1933-34.—Reuter's Special.

Arrests And Convictions In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

A Congress worker who was released on March 5 was to-day sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for breach of parole.

Another worker who was arrested at Howrah by the Special Branch of the police is detained under the Bengal Ordinance.

Bijoy Lal Chatterjee, editor, Printer and Publisher of the vernacular weekly "Juga Sankha", was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for publishing seditious articles.

NOT GUILTY.

Amitav Bhowmick charged at the High Court sessions with having extorted Rs. 300 from Dr. Budhir Chandra Ghose of Calcutta, by threatening him with the contemplated "Swadeshi" dacoity, was discharged by Mr. Justice Jack. The jury by 8 to 1 found the accused not guilty.—A. P.

Released With Notices

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, March 8.

A Congress worker was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing.

Some detenus recently released from Yeravda with notices have been asked by the District Magistrate to show cause why they should not be asked to report to police once every week.

THAT SCOUT SPIRIT.

MYSORE YUVARAJA ON ITS NEED AT PRESENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 7.

On the occasion of the Scout Rally held in his honour, during his recent visit to Chicmagalur, Kadur District to open the Malle Gowda General Hospital, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore observed "Except perhaps in the period of the Great War, there never was a time when the scout spirit was as badly needed as it is at present, when suspicion and distrust are abroad, when there is depression everywhere and poverty and distress in many parts of the land."

"It is a comforting fact" His Highness continued: "that one tendency of hard times is to bring out all that is best in us, and it has been noticed in many places that the fact that everyone is hit together has made them all more kindly disposed than before. This is a spirit in which the Scouts' of course, must take the lead."

INDIAN ARMY COMMISSIONS

Dehra Dun Academy Will Open On Oct. 1

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following notice issued by the Public Service Commission is republished for information:—

The Indian Military Academy for the training of candidates for commissions in the Indian Army will open at Dehra Dun on 1st October 1932. The course at the Academy will last for three years (six terms). The estimated cost of the complete course is Rs. 4,600.

This information is published in advance of the full Regulations regarding entry to the Academy in order to give prospective candidates as long a time as possible to enable them to prepare for the first examination, which will be held in Delhi on 14th July, 1932, and subsequent days.

FIFTEEN VACANCIES.

At this examination about fifteen vacancies will be offered, of which twelve will be filled by competition and three by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the vacancies.

The examination will be the same for all arms, i.e., Cavalry, Artillery, Signals, Engineers and Infantry. Those cadets who wish to elect for Artillery, Engineers and Signals will be permitted to do so during their course at the Academy.

Candidates must be over 18 and under 20 years of age on 1st August 1932, unmarried and domiciled in India. A candidate who desires to appear at the examination is required to submit his application in the prescribed form before the 1st April, 1932, together with all necessary documents. Copies of the Application Form, together with the rules relating to the examination, may be obtained from the Secretary of Public Service Commission, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

NOTE.—It is anticipated that the next examination will be held in the latter half of October.

Bombs On Scrap Heap

LAHORE, Mar. 8.

Three bombs were found to-day in a heap of manure in a village Wagha between Lahore and Amritsar.

Two boys who were playing a local game similar to that of golf hit their ball into the manure heap, and while searching for the ball, they discovered a big ball which they started hitting. With the first hit, the ball exploded injuring both the boys.

The villagers searched the heap, and found two more bombs.—A. P.

STERLING RATE SHOOTS UP

Britain's Satisfactory Revenue Returns

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Revenue continues to come in satisfactorily, and economies forecast in the revised budget last September will be realised. This is indicated by the latest revenue returns, showing that the Exchequer during the week ended 5th March received a revenue of 26,600,000 sterling against an expenditure of 17,200,000 sterling. The week's surplus of 9,400,000 reduced the deficit from 46,400,000 in the beginning of the week to 37,000,000 sterling at the end. Three and half weeks remain in which to bridge this gap and secure a balanced budget, and there is no doubt that this will be accomplished.

STERLING SHOOTS UP.

The recent gradual rise of the pound in value against foreign currencies assumed a pronounced note on the foreign market today, and from the overnight level of 3.53½, the New York rate shot up to 3.70¾ compared with the low level of 3.25¼ touched during December.

The improvement in the pound was accompanied by a fall in the price of gold.

To-day's steep rise of sterling is attributed to the virtual cessation of operations by a group of London banks on behalf of the Treasury and the Bank of England who had been desirous of checking rapid rise. The main reason for the rise is attributed to optimism, particularly abroad, about the prospects of Britain.—Reuter's Special.

On Friday Lady and Miss Butler and Mrs. Portal left Government House, Nagpur.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Create Revolution In Drama

Screen Themes Build Up Dignity

Mr. G. A. Atkinson, editor of "The Era", the well-known weekly of the theatre, suggests the following as "first-aid for film critics."

Who Dallas Bower and Lance Sieveking may be, I have no idea, but they have some of the right notions about the coming revolution in drama.

I obtained this impression from listening to Mr. (or maybe Miss or Mrs.) Bower's radio play "Catastrophe," a drama of "the end of the world," as broadcast by Mr. Ciexeking on one evening last week.

The "coming revolution" in drama has been prophesied and expounded by me in various quarters for some five or six years, and it is interesting to me to listen to it making stealthy progress at Silveking on one evening last Savoy Hill, almost the last place from which one would expect a revolution to begin.

In "Catastrophe," the solar system expires in darkness and flame, presumably owing to collision with a star or some other body.

The basis of the drama is not very clear, and is astronomically false, as there would be eruptions, floods, and earthquakes long before the collision was due, but the idea of presenting the reactions of miscellaneous groups of people to approaching doom is good, and as the play and the world end naturally, before the collision occurs, suspense is maintained at high tension from start to finish.

Neither Mr. Sieveking nor Mr. Bower made enough of the theme. Would the certainty of the world's end send people to the churches or to the dance halls??

There is a representative notion that they would go to the churches but I feel certain that some of our leading hostesses might be tempted to give "end-of-the-world" parties, and it is in that direction that the author could most successfully have exploited his theme.

He began too near to the catastrophe, and worked it out on lines too representational, but he provided me with an excellent example of a drama consisting of little more than a thematic concept, which left the story almost entirely to the listener's imagination.

TYRANNY OF THE "UNITIES."

This "coming revolution" in drama involves a large break with pre-existing theories.

The world has been tyrannised for soveral thousand years by ideas of drama based on "the unities," which are chiefly concerned with time and place. Time and place are cosmic fallacies, and they are responsible for fallacious ideas apout stories and plots.

The revolution in drama will be based on the assumption that there is a fallacy in the reliance placed on stories and plots, and that the first essential of dramatic construction is to concentrate on thematic content.

The strength of the fallacy is observable in the fact that persons commercially interested in the exploitation of drama and dramatic fiction—publishers, theatrical managers and film producers,—complain to high heaven, as they have always done, that there is a dearth of stories and plots.

There is not, and cannot pe, a dearth of stories and plots. Every issue of every newspaper for every day in history contains at least one dramatic story or plot.

Every day, during the past million years, something has happened, somewhere, that contained the raw material of drama.

In the life of every person that ever lived there is at least one suggestion for the basis of a dramatic story.

There are in existence, without assessing the resources of fiction, some millions of good, dramatic stories, and it is clearly false to say that there is a shortage.

What we need are new methods of treating the old material.

AVENUES OF ESCAPE.

Since everything happens in time and place, the idramatist looks to time and place for his material, and time and place are full of it.

But as drama for public entertainment purposes consists mainly of the rolations between persons, and especially between the sexes, the possible variations are reduced to improvisations on the common experiences of humanity in time and place. It would propably be possible to make a list of the broad variations available under these conditions, and it would probably not be very, imposing. American films are based on about forty or fifty fundamental ideas.

The new theories involve a keener understanding of the values of representationalism and impressionism and especially of what I have called thematic content.

PIONEERING.

By "representationalism" I mean the extent to which any character, thing, or incident approaches to currently accepted standards, and by "impressionism" tho extent to which it departs from such standards.

A crime film is representational in America, but impressionistic here though some American ideas of crime are becoming representational among us.

It is obvious that it would be futile for any dramatist to experiment with impressionism unless he had the clearest possible conception of what was representational, and that explains, in a sentence, where most of the young moderns go wrong.

They begin with impressionism before they have studied representationalism. It is as if an artist who had never seen such a thoroughly representational object as a London policeman should try to portray one.

There are, in fact, four possible ways of "concepting" a policeconception of a policeman, as a he actually is—the "thing in itself," of which we see the quality in a photograph. There is the representational idea of a policeman, as seen in nniumerable plays and films. There are various impressionistic notions of policemen, covering a wide range.

Finally, there is the spiritual conceptio of a policeman, as a symbol of law and order, which is, so to speak, his "thematic content."

This theory of representationalism and impressionism in relation to thematic content applies to every kind of character or situation that colud be put on either stage or screen, and unless the relations between the three are clearly understood there will always be a shortage of good dramas.

THE CRYSTAL PARALLEL.

In recent years, thanks to the wireless innovation, we have had a form of drama which has been forced to rely to a great extent, owing to its peculiar conditions, on material largely independent of happenings in time and place.

Broadcast drama has filled the breach caused by the death of the silent film—a beautiful art of immense possibilities—which was killed by the bastard art of the talkies.

Many wireless dramas are based on purely thematic concepts, and the wireless dramatists are discovering that it a theme is made dramatically clear, and is dramatically understood, story interest almost constructs itself.

If a wireless drama began with a tremondous voice booming, "Open, in the name of the law," we should have an indication of a story, a plot, and the complete thematic concept of a policeman in seven words, and enough suspense would have been created to carry the drama quite a long way.

The words: "Open this door!" have not nearly the same significance, but the reference to "Law" makes it thematic as well as dramatic.

The truth is that every well-marked theme attracts story ideas to itself as a matteer of scientific consequence.

I defy any man of ordinary imagination to consider a well-marked theme for ten consecutive minutes without finding that a story naturally occurs to him.

Drop a string into a saturated solution and crystals begin to form on it. In the same way stories crystallise round a theme. Millions of story ideas are in the air, but they cannot take form unless they have something to form on.

The fundamental fallacy of dramatic construction is the system of beginning with a story instead of beginning with a theme.

AT FIRST HAND.

Let me illustrate this theory with an actual example, though I cannot claim to be a dramatist.

The first idea that comes into my mind is that of a millionaire, because I have just written the word "millions."

If the story dramatist were asked to produce a drama about a millionaire he would probably reply that everything that could be said about millionaires had been already said.

A millionaire can but increase, retain, or lose his money. He is a thoroughly representational character, especially in Amorica, though not so representational in this country, where it would be legitimate to present him as living either in penury or in luxury. Each would be consistent with the representational idea of a millionaire, though it is more usual to present him as a creature of luxury.

I agree with the story-dramatist that all the stories based on the various aspects of millionairedom seem to have been written, and though I have racked my brains for some time, I cannot

(Continued on page 10.)

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE THEATRE AS "UNIVERSITY OF MASSES"

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

...fMc. ....

Mrs. Norah Richards discussed the "Modern Indian Drama" at a recent meeting of the Literary League. She aimed, she said, at two-fold objectives. She desired to stimulate regard for the theatre. Secondly, she was eager to assist "the creation of the Modern Indian Drama." She expected the Universities in India to emulate the universities in Europe and America taking an active interest "towards a rebirth within the theatre." America has been, of course, "leading the way in practice, having established the precedent of a chair of drama; which is sometimes combined with a university theatre.

* * *

Mrs. Richards maintained that "the British Drama mainly through Shakespeare has had more influence on the modern Indian drama than that of other European countries." It had evolved "from the ecclesiastical to the romantic to the realistic." None of these influences could, she observed, "permanently affect India." She thought that "the classic drama of Greece could and should exert its influence upon India in the realm of drama, since it was founded upon mythology and its tone was religious and national."

* * *

Indisputably, there have been many points of similarity in the mental approach to life as well as in the civic aspirations of both ancient India and Greece. But the aspirations of modern India are not so distinctly "mythological" or "religious" as national. Therefore, it would be futile to seek in the ancient conception of the drama in India as well as in Greece the rigid divisions which did not exist. It is apt to be forgotten that in ancient India as well as in ancient Greece the drama fulfilled a function that was alike socio-religious as well as civic.

* * *

And, if Mrs. Richards aspires to assist, as she does, the "cultivated college drama" to be "worthy of a New India" to "help towards international harmony" she should, evidently, assist young India to realise, understand and confront the economic and social problems of the times rather than to linger passively in the regions, barren, for these times at least, of ancient mythology.

* * *

Dr. Velte who presided on the occasion, was, it would seem, more to the point. For, he said that "if the theatre had in the past been the university of the masses and if this was peculiarly true of Elizabethian England why should it not be true here and now?" He disapproved of the lovish productions in the West which, he thought, "savoured of vulgarity." The Cinema could, he observed, "outdo the theatre along that aline." Dr. Velte's comments are, surely, not altogether unjustified. For, the screen as it exists to-day, particularly in this country, has not, by any chance, raised the "love of popular demands." It has been a poor compensation for and a serious rival to what Dr. Velte calls the "commercial" theatre, the theatre which "pandered towards the lowest things in popular taste, which was as true in New York as in India."

Numerology And The Stars

(By Quintin Seigfried).

The Science of Numbers is said to have influenced some of the greatest film stars.

...

Numerology is the science of numbers handed down from some of the oldest Eastern civilisations, and yet to-day it may almost be called a "new science," because, starting from the American continent, it is spreading across the world.

We were born with numbers—the date, the year, the hour of our birth—and therefore numbers play an enormous part in our daily lives, for they have a true mystical value. From Numerology we can learn all our special individual characteristics, and by deduction from our own numbers we can find out those of other people who would most influence our lives.

A TRUE SCIENCE.

The science of numbers is a true one, for all the facts worked out for some of the famous people of our time are correct and interesting in detail. Take, for instance, Madeleine Carroll, one of the leading film actresses of England. She was born on the 26th of February, 1906, and Numerology tells us that her colour is indigo, her planetary symbol Saturn, and her most fortunate days of the month the 8th, the 17th, and the 26th. Madeleine Carroll agrees with these deductions, and was deeply interested when her Numerology chart showed her that she had a scientific mind and was a great believer in the perfection of her art.

We have always known that Madeleine Carroll is no ordinary young woman, and we realise it still more as we discover that all those people born under the influence of the number 8, which is the one given to her by the science, have great attraction for others, and should be successful in financial circles. Madeleine Carroll was originally a school-mistress, which is interesting as Numerology denotes that she has great powers of reconstruction and much ability to hold knowledge.

Three elements govern the science of numbers, and Madeleine Carroll belongs to Air, and is therefore most successful in her dealings with those people who are under the influence of Fire, because Air fans Fire, whilst Water blots it out. According to Numerology, Madeleine Carroll's next most fortunate year is 1934, a fact which should be noted by those interested in her career.

THEIR LUCKY DAY.

Two other famous British artists, Edna Best and Herbert Marshall, are, as you know, very happily married, and it is most interesting to see that they have the same number, number 1. Their lucky day is Sunday.

Those people who are number 1 have great individuality, much creative power, and are sensitive, but with plenty of self-reliance. Their next most fortunate year is 1936, and their symbol is Fire. Naturally fire blends with fire, signifying, in other words, complete understanding.

Now let us consider another very famous pair whose recent picture together, "The Rise of Helga," has been such a tremendous success—Greta Garbo and Clark Gable.

Here are two characters widely opposed. Greta Garbo is number 7 and comes under the planet Neptune, whilst Gable's number is 5.

GARBO'S CHARACTER.

I will deal first with the Garbo's character. Always an enigma, her character is unusual in the extreme. Great originality is shown, a love of loneliness, and a passion for travelling. She is artistic, sen-

(Continued in Col. 6 and 7.)

MODELS & MINIATURES

Indispensable For Screen

More and more, motion picture directors are learning to use models and miniatures to achieve remarkable screen effects and save money. Models, seen in the illustration at the left, are built in perfect proportion before the filming of a picture and are carefully analyzed by the director and his staff. Camera angles are all planned in advance. Small figures, representing the cast are moved through the action of the plot. When everything has been found satisfactory orders are given to build full-sized, duplicate sets.

Miniatures are even more important. Through their use, spectacular and lavish scenes, otherwise impossible because of the time or expense involved in creating them in full size, are obtained. Great fires, floods, shipwrecks, train wrecks, etc., etc., are filmed in miniature and made to appear perfectly real. Miniatures vary in size and cost. One of the most lavish ever used was the complicated miniature zeppelin in "Hell's Angels.—"Screen Play."

DIRECTION DELIGHT AND BANE

The Camera Cranes Mob Scenes

The "mob scene" being filmed. Such sequences in a picture are at once the delight and the bane of the director's life. They represent an amazing amount of detailed planning and work; there is every opportunity for disastrous delays, but, if well carried out, the mob scenes give the finished picture sweep and colour, and help insure its success.

The camera crane, symbolizes the frantic competition for "unusual camera angles" that is now being waged in Hollywood. By elevating the camera high above the crowded set, the director is able to obtain many impressive scenes that would otherwise be lost. Camera cranes are now in general use for all "mob scenes."

The extras working in such scenes receive very small pay and seldom work more than one or two days on each picture, for, by their very number, they obligate the studio to finish the sequence in a minimum time in order to save expense. They all obtain their work through Central Casting Bureau, which lists and acts as agent for more than 17,000 extras, "stunt men" and bit players.—"Screen Play."

Buddha Hobby

Although Edward G. Robinson has been to the Orient, he is a fanatic on rare old Chinese pieces. You can imagine his complete delight when all the expert dealers in Oriental art were called in to "dress" the sets for "The Honourable Mr. Wong" Edie went about "tagging" the pieces he intended to buy, long before the picture was completed. He paid as high as dol. 500 for a bronze Buddha which took his fancy. Strange pastime for a bully-bad-man, isn't it?—"Picture Goer."

GRANT ANDERSON COMPANY

Opens Week's Season

At The Opera

The Grant Anderson Repertory Company will open a week's season in Bombay commencing from Saturday (12th instant.)

The Company's repertoire includes several new plays, which will be presented for the first time in Bombay. Among them are "The Improper Duchess", the London stage success, which is a satirical comedy for the sophisticated modern; Fred Jackson's "The Naughty Wife," a hilarious comedy; "Collusion", a comedy of divorce by J. Harold Terry; "The First Mrs. Fraser" a comedy by St. John Ervine; "It's a Boy" a revival of the well-known farce produced before; and "On the Spot", an Edgar Wallace thriller.

The Genius Of Rene Clair

French Art Producer

SOUND SUBORDINATE TO SIGHT

(By PHILIP CARR.)

Few things are more typically French than the art of Rene Clair. It is indeed because it is so typically French that it is so sincere and therefore so excellent, and it is because he has insisted on remaining frankly French in spirit and in expression and has deliberately refused to be international that he is the first French film producer to achieve an international reputation. Not only are his settings and his characters French, but his manner of production, he blend of precision, playfulness and grace in his fancy, his childlike gaiety, his lightly touched sentiment, which never degenerates into sentimentality, his combination of farce and satire into a coherent and always logical convention of comedy are typically French also writes Mr. P. Carr in the "Observer'."

And yet one could almost take for an athletic young Englishman this clean-shaven, keen-eyed, well but easily dressed, modest and good-looking French gentleman, slim and of medium height, with well-brushed hair above a high forehead, advanced brows, a rather long and finely chiselled nose, a small but firm mouth with a sensitive upper lip and a strong chin, and with the long and delicate hands which might as well be those of the horseman as of the artist.

Rene Clair—his real name is Chaumette—comes of a family of the upper Parisian bourgeoisie. He started life in 1919 as a journalist on the biggest evening paper of Paris. He was then twenty-one years old. After two years of work in a newspaper office, he happened one day to be offered a small part in a film by a friend who happened to know that a young man "of attractive appearance" was wanted. This led to other parts, and for two more years he was a film actor. In 1923 he produced his first film, but he was evidently not yet very decided as to his vocation, for in 1926 he wrote a novel. It was in 1927 that he first struck success in the cinema, with "Un chapeau de paille d'Italie." This was followed by two other films, and then a far greater success in 1930, with "Sous les toits de Paris." and a triumph with "Le Million" in 1931.

" AVOIDS THE THEATRE"

Rene Clair makes no secret that his art of the film derives from Charlie Chaplin, for whom he has the greatest admiration, and whom he regards as his master. He knows his limitations. He does not attempt farce or grandeur or tragic emotion. Sadness and pathos only come into his films indirectly, through irony or the artifice of fantasy. Yet, within his limitations, he has done as much as anyone to develop the film art along lines which are not those of the theatre, but—as should be the case in every art—those of effects which can not only best be expressed in the film, but, in many cases, can be expressed in the film, and in no other way. Like most of the men who have contributed to this development, he is young—perhaps because it needs a man who has grown up with the film to realise its special possibilities.

Rene Clair will tell you that the desire to get away from the theatre has been one of his main preoccupations. He considers that he is only beginning to achieve it. In "Sous les toits de Paris" the subject was invented by himself, but "Le Million" was founded on a play, and he considered that the fact hampered him. "A nous la Liberte" has, on the other hand, been entirely his own composition.

PICTURE PARAMOUNT NOT SOUND.

These three films may be taken as in several ways typical of different aspects of Rene Clair's art. For instance, the setting of each was of a different kind. The first he conceived as requiring realistic scenery, and the second as demanding fanciful scenery, while only a harmonious mixture of the solidly and heavily real and the imaginative was appropriate to the third.

In this last film, moreover, he consider that his ideas about the relative importance of the visual and oral parts of a film find their best expression. For him, the picture must always stand first in importance, and if there is any conflict between sight and sound, sound must be relentlessly sacrificed. He is not for neglecting such assistance as sound can supply, and has no desire to confine himself to what he calls the deaf-and-dumb film, but he insists that the words should be important for their intonation rather than for their sense, and he considers that any picture, even if it is a talking-picture, should be comprehensible to a spectator who does not understand the language. That is partly why he has always refused to allow his films to be given in any language but French, though another reason is that he considers that something of the artistic effect is inevitably lost when a second production, which has not the spontaneity of creation of the first, is made in another language.

BASE COMMERCIAL INVENTION

If he does not disdain the use of speech, however, still less does he disdain the use of sound, and especially of music, and the peculiar talent of musical parody of the composer, Georges Auric, who has supplied the music for his latest film, is in peculiar harmony with his own playful and often malicious sense of fun.

On the other hand, he considers that while the picture should always take first place in a general sense, the sounds, when they become important, should be allowed to dominate, rather than to mix on equal terms with the screen, and he has more than once blacked out the picture for a few moments, when the sound should take first place.

It is not surprising that as he holds these views, Rene Clair has little sympathy with the hundred per cent, talking film, which he regards merely as a base commercial invention, derived artistically between the cinema and which it from the theatre, the connection should be the object of every film producer to sever.

On the other hand, he has a great deal of sympathy with some of the earliest effects of the film, which he calls it classic tradition. Thus he has never hesitated to use, again and again, the effect of the comic pursuit of a whole series of characters one after the other, which Chaplin has himself employed so many times.

(Continued From Column 4.)

sitive, and perhaps a little too introspective, judging herself too harshly. People of this number usually make good marriages, and have good business heads; investments they favour are usually good and successful. They are inclined also to have peculiar ideas about religion, leaning perhaps, towards the occult.

Greta Garbo's lucky day is Monday. People with this number have a strange magnetic power, attracting everybody.

Clark Gable, whose lucky day is Wednesday and whose colour is grey, shows great independence, and in the earlier years of his life was restless, not being able to settledown at all until the later twenties. He has personality and charm, and a dogged perseverance.

One of the greatest characters in Hollywood is Marie Dressler, the well-known veteran star. Her number is 2, her planet the Moon, and her lucky day Monday. It is interesting to note that the Science of Numbers predicted 1931 as a very fortunate year for her, and, as every filmgoer knows, it was last year that she won a high award for her performance in "Min and Bill."

Those people who are number 2 have great determination. This has been borne out by the remarkable way in which Marie Dressler has reached stardom for the second time at the age of sixty, after having retired from pictures many years previously. Her number shows that she likes company, gaining experience from the people she knows and meets.

Robert Montgomery, whose number is 4 and whose lucky day is Saturday, is inclined to be an argumentative nature. Number 4 people are liable to rebel against any authority above them. They are highly strung, sensitive, and apt to become despondent and depressed. Generally, when these people acquire wealth they surprise everyone by the way they spend it. Robert's next most fortunate year is 1935.

MISUNDERSTOOD RAMON.

Now let us consider Ramon Novarro. Numerology's definition of this famous young man who made his name in "Ben Hur" is that he is often misunderstood, and as a result he is liable to feel lonely at times, always inclined to be over-zealous, and, though kind-hearted and easy-going, would doubtless make a powerful enemy. —"Film Weekly."

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan; A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed; A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Revele by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry; and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

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INDO BALM

Building Up The Body Beautiful

WHAT LITTLE CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAS ACHIEVED

Astonishing Growth Of The 'Sokol' Movement

Increasing attention is now fortunately being paid to promotion of physical culture. The following article by J. Hane in the "Central European Observer" describing the progress of the "Sokol" movement will, we hope prove of considerable interest to our readers.

The Sokol Federation of Czecho-slovakia is the largest organisation in the world founded for the purpose of developing the human mind and body harmoniously and of assisting its members in their efforts to attain the highest possible degree of self-improvement. According to the latest statistical figures its members are grouped in 52 districts which in their turn consist of a certain number of units found in every more important town or village. The number of these units and their branches is 3.130 and their total membership of 629.136 persons of both sexes is composed as follows:

252.687 men 100.201 women 38.863 boys of 14 to 18 years of age 37.442 girls of 14 to 18 years of age 94.788 school boys from the age of 6 to 14 years 105.155 school girls from the age of 6 to 14 years.

TWO CLOSELY RELATED IDEAS.

Chief stress is laid during the Sokol training (the word Sobol is the Czech same for the falson, and it serves as a symbol of the lofty ideals of the movement) upon the harmonious development of both the mind and the body, which can be secured gradually by a well-conceived system of physical exercises. This training should, however, be distinguished from the various types of sport which, although of identical substance, nevertheless pursue a distinctly different goal. People regularly performing physical exercises aim at strengthening their mental and bodily faculties, at improving their conditions of health or at acquiring a certain kind of generally useful and purposeful aptitude. If, however, the goal to be arrived at amounts to the achievement of the most efficient ability even if it causes the ideal of perfect harmony to suffer thereby, we speak about sport. For sport in its general difinition with the necessary complementary notion of record, the attainment it encourages, are two ideas so closely allied with each other as the principle of physical exercises is closely associated with that of general education.

EXERCISES WITHOUT APPARATUS.

The Sokol exercises are performed at the local gymnasiums, built exclusively for the purpose of disseminating the Sokol principles among the largest possible masses of the population. At present there are 843 independent Sokol houses in the country; 504 units have their gymnasiums at schools which, designed to satisfy the needs both of the school and those of the Sokol members and 1552 units have to use other available accommodation. The exercises are performed according to the system worked out by Miroslav Tyrs, Professor of Aesthetics and the founder of the federation whose principles have not worn out in spite of the fact that they date back to the period some sixty to seventy years ago. On the contrary they have received new approval in the light of subsequent research. The Tyrs system consists of four parallel sections and a certain number of classes, branches, etc. It comprises exercises which are executed without any apparatus, as well as such training which is conditioned by the use of some kind or other of implements, fighting exercises like fencing and boxing, all types of light athletics, games, etc.

Out of this rich material suitable specimens are chosen to suit each particular class of members. Men's requirements differ from those of women, the elder members have their proper method of training, and similarly it is necessary to discriminate between members of different conditions of health, of different physical strength, as well as between different types of gymnasiums, etc. Methodically arranged and systematically performed, the Sokol exercises have a great influence upon the physical improvement of man and upon the increase of his health. Exercises increase the aesthetic aspect of bodily movements and the general appearance and the elasticity of the body, whereby they contribute to the accentuation of personal self-consciousness. Physical readiness promotes courage and self-control. By assisting their fellow gymnasts at the more difficult exercises, the Sokol members are led to mutual help and by offering relief in case of emergency they are taught the principle of sacrifice. Some exercises demand a high degree of discipline, others claim more prudence, some call for more adroitness, honesty and manhood. By watching other people's efforts to do the same, one is able to sharpen one's faculty of perception, of observation and of appreciating beauty and harmony. The efforts necessary to master often very complicated movements and their combinations, strengthen the voluntary element in the human character. Thus the Sokol training can be considered as a truly effective means for perfecting every man in every direction.

NEW TENDENCIES.

The new tendencies manifested in the general development of physical culture have not remained without influence upon the Sokol method. They did not change its original nature but they added more items to its already rich programme. Looking back at what has already been achieved and how the agenda of the federation has been growing up, we cannot pass unnoticed the fact that the training is not restricted to the exercises and to the gymnasiums alone but that it adopts every recognised type of physical training to meet the demands called forth by the modern conception of physical culture. The Sokol members have proved more than once that they are as good swimmers as they are accomplished skiers; that they are at home both when handling the various apparatuses and at all kinds of light athletics. The principle of the open air training is generally recognised and playing grounds are being constructed for the summer months. Consequently the whole organisation of the Sokol work and of its educational activities is being enlarged and intensified. One more aspect of the physical exercises should not be overlooked in this connection, namely that of their soothing effect upon the nervous system as the result of its movements becoming automatic after a certain number of repetitions.

ETHICAL EFFECT.

At the ethical foundation of the Sokol lies the continued striving after equality between its members both during the functions and in their private life. They address each other as brother and sister which means not only that they are equal partners to this great family but that they are joined together in the brotherhood of never-ceasing growth and mutual help. Their equality is that which is offered and not that which must be asked for, or obtained by repressive measures. Another ideal that guides the Sokols along the road of unity is the general and conscious care of doing only such things as would be acceptable from the point of view of general ethics. Equality, liberty, brotherhood, these three watchwords of the French revolution together with the imperative demand of discipline and moral conduct define the relationship between the members of the units and they express, too, the fundamental principles upon which the whole structure of the federation rests. The love of one's own country as conceived in the Sokol programme must not be concerned with empty superficial manifestations and it must be free from all blind self-glorification.

THE SOKOL FEDERATION.

While condemning the selfish chauvinism of other races the Sokols refrain from self-glorification and are ready to place their joint forces at the service of the highest ideal of uniting all nations for the attainment of ideals embracing the whole of humanity. It is a sound type of internationalism which recognises the existence of the law of mutual interdependence. The Sokol Federation is a non-party organisation but its members for obvious reasons, cannot belong to such parties the political programme of which is in disagreement with the basic Sokol motives. At present for instance the Communists are inadmissible as members of the units. In the final words of the resolution passed by the seventh congress of the federation "a healthy and a beautiful human body, a harmonious development of man whose character would be firm, truth loving and just, strong, beautiful and good men—this is the ultimate goal of our Sokol education." "The mission of the Sokol education is to cultivate a healthy mind in healthy body, e. g. a harmonious expansion of physical, intellectual, sensual and voluntary faculties of every individual in the spirit of the classical principle of harmony interpreted in the nineteenth century by Miroslav Tyrs."

TECHNICAL COURSE FOR TUTORS.

To be admitted as a member the applicant has to pass the six months' waiting period after which he takes the oath and if under the age of twenty six years of age he has to take part in the exercises unless he is prevented from complying with this duty by reasons of health, occupation or family. The directorate of the federation is elected and so are all other posts. The tutors and trainers receive technical education at special courses arranged for them at the Tyrs House in Prague which is the headquarter of the whole organisation. Here are situated all other services, such as the secretariate, the publishing company, the distribution centre, the editorial offices of the official publications issued for the units, etc. The principal periodical published by the Federation is "Vestnik sokolsky" with several supplements. In addition to the publications issued by the Sokols themselves each Czechoslovak newspaper has a special Sokol page or at least a special column where the Sokol news are followed up for the benefit of the general reader who, even if he does not belong to the organisation, takes a keen interest in its development. Every member is entitled to wearing the insignia of the Sokol federation and on certain occasion he may put on the picturesque Sokol uniform with the typical red shirt and a cap with a feather. During the course of the exercises a special dress is worn by men and women. The original design for the dress comes from the founder of the modern Czech painting Josef Manes.

On February 16th it was just seventy years since the foundation in Prague of the first Sokol unit with Jindrich Fugner as its chairman and Dr. Miroslav Tyrs as the vice-chairman. In 1814 the first public meeting took place at Kutna Hora with gymnastic displays in its programme. The first general motting of all the units was arranged in 1882. The following table illustrates the continued growth of the federation as shown by the increasing number of the members who took part in the eight festivals arranged at intervals of several years:

	Participants	Onlookers
1882	720	1,800
1891	2,310	7,000
1895	4,271	10,000
1901	7,000	22,000
1907	11,000	45,000
1912	21,435	80,000
1920	70,061	96,645
1926	84465	120,000

INCREASING POPULARITY.

The seventh and the eighth festivals testify to the surprising and rapid increase in the Sokol membership which is accounted for by the reestablishment of Czechoslovakia in 1918 as an independent State which guaranteed complete freedom to the organisation as contrasted with the restrictive policy pursued by the pre-war Habsbourgs governments. The next table gives an idea of how the movement has attracted both sexes of every age:

Men taking part in the exercises	25,000
Women	14080
Members of the "Old Guard"	4,800
Adolescents (boys)	13,888
Adolescents (girls)	14,076
School boys	5,760
School girls	6,860
Total	84,464

If we compare the number of people who actually take part in the exercises of the mass displays with those who come as onlookers the difference between the west-European sport events with their insignificant member of actual performers and an army of watchers and the Prague Sokol festival becomes very striking. Each of the eight festivals has brought something new and it marked a further milestone on the road of ceaseless growth of the idea.

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RULES (Read carefully)

Prizes are guaranteed and will be awarded strictly in order of merit. Prizes may be divided or combined, if necessary. The correct solution is that which agrees letter for letter with the key-solution deposited with the Co-operative Bank, Deoria. The solutions may be submitted on plain paper or on printed leaflets which may be obtained from the undersigned. An entry fee of Rs. 2/- for the first entry and Re. 1/- for each subsequent entry will be charged and the same must be sent by M.O. along with the entries. A competitor may send any number of entries. The M.O. coupons and entry envelopes must contain the number of entries submitted and the full address of the competitor. Entries without proper fees will not be considered and on no account will fees once received be returned. The result will be announced within 10 days of the closing date and may be communicated to every competitor provided stamped cover is sent with the entries.

Re-scrutiny may be claimed within a week of the publication of the result or else the prize money may be remitted to winners. Directors' decision in all matters will be legally binding and final. Direct all communications and remittances to:—

The SECRETARY Literary Society, Deoria, Dist. Gorakhpur (U.P.)

CLUES ACROSS.

1. A hollow.
4. Well done.
8. E.N. (actual).
9. Wife.
11. Reverential fear.
13. An ignorant person.
15. Low ground between hills.
17. C.R.M.R. (actual).
18. To ravish.
20. East Indies (abbr).
21. D.T.E. (actual).
22. Old English (abbr).
24. To annul.
26. United Presbyterian (abbr).
27. To steal.
29. To prepare.
30. To catch.....
31. Mature years.
33. To typify.
34. A short side-branch of railway.

CLUES DOWN.

1. Violent.
2. Going on.
3. A suffix.
4. A marsh or quagmire.
5. The wild radish.
6. The Swedish name for long winding banks and ridges of gravel and sand.
7. Helminthology.
10. To reduce to a mixed mass.
12. Lifted up.
14. A portico.
16. The time just preceding a great event.
19. For like reason.
23. To move.....
25. A free-hold estate.
26. Practice.
27. To weep.
28. Y.P.E. (actual).
30. T.T. (actual).
32. Errors excepted (abbr).

RESULT OF THE GRAND COMPETITION NO. 1

KEY SOLUTION.

ACROSS:—2. act, 5. Alma, 9. Aeries, 11. Iat, 12. Mr. 13. Eirie, 15. Lac. 16. Ned, 18. Date, 22. Eri, 24. Oe, 25. Goe, 27. Walkyr, 29. Nor, 30. Able, 31. Yean, 33. Nooks, 35. Ar, 37. Pot, 38. Ley.

DOWN:—1. Rad, 2. Armadillo, 3. Circa, 4. Te, 6. Lire, 7. Maid, 8. Ate, 10. Sa, 14. In, 17. Dewan, 19. Toy, 20. Eery, 21. Ter, 23, Rabot 25. Gnarl, 26. Oon, 28. Kekp, 32. Ea, 34. So, 36 My.

The first prize of Rs. 750/- is shared by the following 18 correct solutions:—

Messrs. Vishnu Chandra Sangal, Salawa; R. L. Nighoskar, Lucknow; Taranath Chatterjee, 1st Addl: Munsif, Deoria; B. N. Khasnar, Etawah; M. B. D. Saksena, Rae-Bareli; S. B. Datta, Patna; R. K. Tandan, Lucknow; Rama Narain Lal Khare, Gorakhpur; D. D. Vidyarthi, Gorakhpur (2 shares), R Krishnamachari; Madras; Sharda Pd: Agarwal, Katni, Brijkisore Pd: Deoria; Sd. Md. Chisti, Deoria; Sarda Ballabh Pandey, Gorakhpur; Gorakh Pd: Deoria; Dipti Rani (Miss) Gorakhpur, 2 shares.

80 solutions with one error share the 2nd: prize of Rs. 250/-. They are notified separately of the result. The prize of Rs. 100/- for correct solutions before 15-2-32 is shared by 1st five gentlemen named above. The prize of Rs. 100/- for the largest number of entries is won by Mr. Bimal Chandra Gupta, Vakil Lucknow for 88 entries. A consolation prize of Re. 1/- each is awarded to 144 persons in the form of entry fees for the next competition. A detailed result is being communicated to every competitor.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Sheriff's Garden Party in honour of the Marquess of Lothian and members of the Indian Franchise Committee, "Premodyan" Love Lane, Byculla, 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, March 11.

s. s. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of February 25 due at 6 a. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

SATURDAY, March 12.

s. s. "Moldavia" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting: Hospital Day.

MONDAY, March 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon selection of Gramaphone Records; 9-20 p. m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwarkar (Sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per s. s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Friday the 11th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegraphic communication with Iraq Persia and Persian Gulf has been perfectly restored and the time of transmission to and from these countries is normal.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION: A meeting will be held at Annesly Road, Municipal Chawls next to Empress Cinema to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. Dr. Choksey will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION: At a meeting of the Union to be held in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p. m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona, who had gone to England with a view to study the Public School System of that country and who returned here about a week ago will deliber a lecture on "Some Aspects of Secondary Education in England."

A GROUP CONFERENCE: Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute a Group Conference of a few Co-operative Societies will be held on 13th March 1932, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the office of the Institute (Kavarana Building, Poibawadi Parel) to discuss the difficulties in the way of working of the Co-operative Societies and to arrive at a some workable solution.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION: A Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary states that the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. R. H. Beckett, C.I.E., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay with effect from 9th instant, and that he has nominated with effect from the said date, Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

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In a Picture as Daring as the Star herself—
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NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL

Wednesday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

LONG-PRICED OUTSIDERS

Selby Rides Three Winners

Being a mid-week fixture the attendance at Mahaluxmi was on the poor side yesAerday. Backers could not quite congratulate themselves on the results as five of the ten events went rank outsiders.

Jockey Selby had quite a successful afternoon in the saddle, for in addition to riding Tout-a-Coup to victory in the Breeders Plate, he was astride two other winners in Kaleager and Sabbar.

Calculations were upset in Queensberry Handicap, the principal event, when Phare came along to score from two other outsiders in Athboy and Rare Wine. Four Kings was much too late on the scene and could only manage a fourth.

Godfrey brought off a fine coup with Douceuse, a smart filly, who made a successful debut in the Houghton Plate. The filly was the medium of a big gamble on the first enclosure tote. Maurice raced her to the front from the flag-fall and safely held Farimage and Tinder Gee at bay.

Poor horsemanship had much to do with Dios' inability to figure on the map in the March Plate. Rosen was frequently chopping and changing his course up the straight and the upshot of it was a comfortable victory for Kileager from the neglected Chair of Kildare and Tangle.

Harding was seen to advantage on Irish Play who was a popular winner of the Foxhill Plate. Miss Mount who provided the opposition should be sent back to Class III.

Tout-a-Coup prove the good thing he appeared in the Breeders Plate. He was always around "evens" in the betting and in the race he never gave his backers much anxiety. Rosette made a bold bid for victory but he failed to stay as well as the Idar colt.

Selby induced Sabbar to win the Bandra Plate which was run over a mile and a half. Balloon who was exploited for the first time over this distance stayed the course well and was only defeated near home.

In winning the third division of the Bunder Abbas Plate Hakim Pasha once again demonstrated that he is the best newly landed Arab this season. With Bullock riding a patient race he was late on the scene and just got up in time to short head Jaibala.

Mansfield and Kabercona captured the other divisions both winning from start to finish.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. I.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 300 and third Rs. 250.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Arnold's KABERCONA 7-8 (car. 7-10), Mustapha Jamshir 1

Mr. Haji Rajub's EL FARAS 8-0 (car. 8-4) Appoo 2

Mr. Mujeed Abdulnoor's ARCADIA 8-10, Subaya 3

Mr. Dhunoon Yussuff's Bahiz Pasha 7-8 (car. 7-10) Rama Vithal 4

Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

Time.—1 min. 39 secs.

Favourite.—El Faras.

First tote paid Rs. 126 for win and Rs. 35, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 81 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Also ran.—Dilawarjung 8-10; Golden Eagle 8-10; Majboor 8-6; Bilboa 8-4; Dalphone 8-4; Matchbox 8-0; Shiya'a 8-0; Lebanon 8-0 and Gazi 7-10.

Did not run.—Dhiyanoor 8-4; Sea Lord 8-4 and Balloon 8-0.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Haji Rajub's MANSFIELD 8-10, Marrable 1

Mr. N. E. Raymond's SAINT FORTUNAT 8-0, Behsman .. 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's ZAREEF 8-0 Harding 3

Mr. Mehdi Kadum's Glow Bird 7-8, Simpson 4

Won by 2 lengs' neck, short head.

Winner trained by Ghista.

Time.—1 min. 38 secs.

Favourite.—Mansfield.

First tote paid Rs. 47-8 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 83-8 and Rs. 34 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 30-8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 32 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

All ran.—Kashaf 9-3; Young Sadian 9-3; Blue Star 8-13; Rustom 8-13; Minam 8-13; Rushdi 8-11; Capitol 8-10; Commander 8-6; Talaat 8-6; Gunboat Jack 8-4; Beyrut 8-4; Sakran 8-4; Sagban 8-0; Union Jack II 8-0; Maharana 8-0; Pammooz 7-8 and Wajee 7-4.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. III.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; and third, Rs. 250.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. N. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 8-12, Bullock 1

Mr. Khudder Abbas' JAIBALA 8-10, Marrable 2

Mr. Diamond's TAJ SAUD 8-0 Rosen 3

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Kafoor 8-4 C. Hoyt 4

Won by short head, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

Time.—1 min. 37 4|5 secs.

Favourites.—Hakim Pasha and Jaibala.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, and Rs. 18-8; Rs. 18 and Rs. 34-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win and Rs. 9; Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Also ran—Kurdi 9-8; Bangalore 9-3; Ambassador 8-12; Sandown 8-10; Tal al Arab 8-10; Kummer 8-6; Kamal Beg 8-4; Salma 8-4; Wafadar 8-4; Shah Jehan 8-4; Azroom 8-4; Khazza 8-0; Waheed 7-10; Prince 7-8 and Nijris Beg 7-8.

Did not run.—Muhaisin 8-10 and John Bull 8-6.

THE BREEDERS PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's TOUT-A-COUP 8-9, Selby 1

Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 8-11, Bracc 2

Mr. A. Lookmanji's MARCODIA 7-0 (car. 7-2) Wallace 3

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sugar 8-7 Johnstone 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths.

Winner trained by Northmore.

Time.—1 min. 58 secs.

Favourite.—Tout-a-Coup.

First tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win and Rs. 14-8; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 64 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 8; Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

Also ran.—Devaka 8-13; Johnnie Walker 8-10; Lionidas 7-0; Red Rose 7-0; Telephone 7-0.

Did not run.—Tangiers 9-3 and Sans Gene 7-12.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs 700; third Rs. 300.

A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's IRISH PLAY 8-10, Harding 1

H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.Col. Zorawar-Singh's MISS MOUNT 9-0, Whiteside 2

Brig. R. C. R. Hill's O.B.E., 8-9 Bowley 3

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Roul 8-7, Behsman 4

Won by head, 3|4 length, 1|2 length.

Winner trained by Bence.

Time.—1 min. 27 2|5 secs.

Favourite.—Denny.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 19-8; Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 54-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win and Rs. 19-8; Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Also ran.—Beresina 8-11; Spion Hill 8-11; Keep Moving 7-9; Denny 8-11; King's Parade 8-8; Highland Bride 8-8; Over 8-4; Pam 8-6, Orlebar 8-5; Drama 7-13; Anything 7-12 and Grey Cloud 7-12.

Did not run.—Tan 8-7; Sky Hawk 8-6; Kirkibost 7-13 and Ardmore Lass 7-12.

THE MARCH PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000 third, Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in Class III.

Distance.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Messrs. G. McEllicott and T. D. Gove's KILEAGER, 7-13 Selby 1

Mr. C. J. H. Bolton's CHAIR OF KILDARE 8-4, Johnstone 2

Mr. Pine's TANGLE 8-3, Behsman 3

Mr. R. D. Rowland's BLACK BESS 8-3, S. Black 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Winner trained by Higgins.

Time.—1 min. 55 2|5 secs.

Favourite.—Dios.

First tote paid Rs. 260-8 for win and Rs. 65-8; Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 96-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 112-8 for win, and Rs. 25-8; Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 40 for places.

Also ran.—Basuto 9-0; Princess Maeve 8-11; Quickfire 8-13; Lia 8-12; D'Artagnan 8-6; Tusculum 8-4; Dios 8-2; Chalk 7-11; Bridal March 7-10 and Henrik 7-9.

Did not run.—Happy Warden 7-13; Gorbio 8-10; and Follow Thru 8-10.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Distance.—About 1 1|2 miles.

Mr. Razook Frangool's SABBAR 8-1, Selby 1

Mr. W. Bird's BALLOON 7-9, S. Black 2

Mr. Oosman Mehdi's ANWAR PASHA 7-9, McQuade 3

Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin 8-5, M. Hoyt 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 3|4 length.

Winner trained by Mohamed Khallan.

Time.—3 mins, 7 secs.

Favourite.—Muhaisin.

First tote paid Rs. 109-8 for win and Rs. 31, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Also ran.—Kadir Hajaz 8-10; Saifulzaman 8-10; Bulbul Hazar 8-9; Jinnet 8-9; Agha 8-4; Director 8-3; Dhumair 8-0; Kayes 7-9.

Did not run.— Golden Eagle 8-10 and Jaibala 8-5.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, 750.

A handicap horses in Class II.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's PHARE 8-7 Harding 1

Mr. Eve's ATHBOY 8-0 M. Hoyt 2

Messrs. C. B. Farrar and J. O'-Hare-Murray's RARE WINE 7-13, Edwards 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-12 Perkins

Four Kings 8-12, Perkins 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, head.

Winner trained by Bence.

Time.—1 min. 26 2|5 secs.

Favourite.—Four Kings.

First tote paid Rs. 227-8 for win and Rs. 72-8; Rs. 175 and Rs. 77-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 112-8 for win and Rs. 30-8; Rs. 57 and Rs. 45-8 for places.

Did not run.—Maybar 9-3; Broken Link 8-6; Freeman 8-8 and The Stiff 7-5.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

A handicap for horses in class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's DOUCEUSE 8-3, Maurice 1

Mr. Diamond and Mrs. C. Malon's FARIMAGE 9-1, Rosen .. 2

Mr. N. Ardeshir's TINDER GEE 9-3, Howell 3

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Qui Vive 8-3, Simpson 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length, neck.

Winner trained by Godfrey.

Time.—1 mn. 14 secs.

Favourite.—Vendor bracket and Inquisitor.

First tote paid Rs. 174 for win, and Rs. 66-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 268 for win and Rs. 43-8; Rs. 19 and Rs. 24 for places.

Did not run.—Turlough 9-2; Lone Craig 8-8; Lass O'Gowan 8-0; Ismet 7-8; Hue and Cry 7-13; Van-Gulania 7-12; Burgos 7-11 and Greek Burn 7-7.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YONA 9-1, Obaid 1

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-11, Thompson 2

Messrs. M. E. Kasperkhan and M. Najmuddin HUMSIYAH 7-7 H. McQuade 3

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil 8-1, Simpson 4

All ran.

Bombay Observes Third Day Of Hartal

The hartal observed as a protest against the arrival of the Lothian Committee continued on Wednesday which was the third day of the hartal. All the principal markets in the city remained closed.

Baroda State Muslim Conference

Baroda State Muslim Conference will be held on 12th and 13th inst. at Dabhoi under the presidentship of Mr. Mahommed Umar Abdur Rasul Bhoyarawalla when opening ceremony will be performed by the Diwan Saheb of Baroda on 12th inst at the Conference Pendal.

POOR MAN IS FLEECED WHILE RICH GETS SCOT FREE

(Continued from page 1.)

es were starving. He did not wish that British troops should be sent away from India but he wanted that, in the case of India, the story of the tiger who was protecting the goat and who had ended up by devouring the goat should not be repeated.

If the Finance Member put on the mantle of the Patwari and went into the villages he would find the people selling their ornaments, lands and even daughters to pay off the land revenue.

POOR MAN TAXED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi contested Mr. Mody's point of view and held that the majority of the taxes o. the Central Government being indirect they fell on the poorer classes and yet the expenditure of the Government was directed almost entirely to safeguard the interests of the property classes. Poor people the world over wanted no armies. They had nothing to lose. He urged direct taxation and reduction in indirect taxation. Thus the taxable limit of income could be reduced from Rs. 1,000 to 500 or 600.

JOSHI WARNS UP.

Commenting on the attitude of the House itself, Mr. Joshi said, "This House stands for the capitalist interest. Its conduct in throwing out the Foreign Investments Taxation Bill proved how it was the tool of the capitalists" Finally Mr. Joshi pleaded that the Government of India should exert its influence in the international world and bring about recovery from the depression caused by the mad policy of tariffs and protection.

Sardar Bhupat Singh thought that the present distress was due to political causes which were largely of Government's creation. Of 300 officers retrenched he asked how many were Indians and how many non-Indians. He criticised the military expenditure.

Mr. S. C. Jog said that the very fact that the Finance Member was ready to tax the poor man's salt, and kerosene and other necessities showed the extremities to which they were driving the people. He pleaded for a reduction in the number of British troops and for rapid Indianisation.

DUMASIA QUOTES SOVIET EXAMPLE.

Mr. Dumasia referred to the Five Year Plan of Soviet Russia and asked why a similar plan could not be carried out in India in order to increase the purchasing power of the people.

Mr. Navakumar Dudhoria suggested restriction on the export of gold. The depletion of the Government finances was due among other things to unnecessary expenditure on committees and conferences.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai attacked the system of administration as being the cause of the present muddle.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddi supported Mr. B. Das's observations regarding the poor masses being mulcted and the rich people, comparatively speaking, escaping the burdens of taxation. He objected to any suggestion of increasing the duty on kerosene and other necessaries.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Mar. 9.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and local rain in Kashmir and Baluchistan with a few falls in the Punjab Hills. It now lies as a depression over the Punjab.

The temperature is marked above normal from Gujarat to Punjab and United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg, Peshawar and Cherat one inch each; Fort Sandeman, Parachinar and Kalat three quarters; Rawalpindi, Punjgur and Murree a half and Dras, Dera Ismail Khan and Miranshah a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab and West United Provinces. Light showers may also occur in northern divisions of Rajputana. Temperature will fall along Northwest Frontier and in Sind.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy falls of rain are likely in Kashmir and the Punjab-Kumaon Hills during the next twenty-six hours.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, March 9.

A press communique states:—"On Wednesday (9th March 1932) tenders for £22,500,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d were received and allotted approximately 4-1/3 per cent. £4,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday (16th March 1932) on the same conditions as previously announced."

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 9.	
Previous Closing	3.71 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.69
Difference	—2 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 9.	
Previous Closing	3.71 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.73
To-day's Closing	3.69 1/4
Difference	—1 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.02
To-day's Opening Rate	7.02
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	7.02
Difference	Nil.

Broach Expectations Rs. 213

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, March 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.09
To-day's Opening Rate	4.88
Difference	—21
To-day's Closing Rate	5.03
Difference	—06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 9.	
Silver Ready	17 1/2
Lower	—1 Penny.
Silver Forward	17 1/16
Lower	—1 Penny.

Market: General Selling.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 9.		
Silver (Spot)	55	0
Silver Fagan	55	0
Gold (Spot)	26 12	0
Gold Fagan	26 10	0

Inter-Company Hockey Tournament

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, March 8.

The final match in the Inter-Company Hockey Tournament, for British Troops of the Poona (Independent) Brigade Area, was played between the Green Howards "A" Team and the Indian Army Ordnance Corp, when the former carried away the cup by scoring three goals to one. The Green Howards' forwards gave a fine display, they understood each other perfectly, were quick on the ball and fast in their movements. The silver cup and medals were given away by Mrs. Brett.

RELEASED FROM BYCULLA JAIL.

Mr. Jamnadas Khushal Vora, of the Bombay Stock Exchange, a prominent merchant, who was arrested last week and detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on Wednesday afternoon.

He was served with a notice issued by the Police Commissioner asking him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

SELDOM BEFORE! PERHAPS NEVER AGAIN!!
WILL ANY PICTURE RECEIVE SUCH UNANIMOUS WHOLE-HEARTED PRAISE AS
A FREE SOUL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 P.M. At Bombay's Leading Talkie-House
THE CAPITOL
IN WHICH THE SCINTILLATING
NORMA SHEARER
RISES TO EVEN GREATER HEIGHTS THAN SHE DID IN—"THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY" "LET US BE GAY" "STRANGERS MAY KISS" "THE DIVORCEE"
IT'S A NEW TRIUMPH FOR THE BEAUTIFUL STAR!
A FREE SOUL
A FREE SOUL
IS UNDOUBTEDLY HER TRIUMPH OF TRIUMPHS!
ENTHRALLING—MAGNIFICENT!
With the winner of the Academy Prize
LIONEL BARRYMORE
And An Outstanding Cast Including:
CLARK GABLE
LESLIE HOWARD
Says A Leading Critic:—"IT'S DRAMATIC ENOUGH TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING—THE SEASON'S EVENT."
NEED WE SAY MORE?
ALSO A NEW CARTOON OF
FLIP THE FROG
PHONE 20422.
PLANS OPEN! BOOK NOW!! FREE LIST SUSPENDED!!

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRETA NISSEN
IN A THRILLING DRAMA OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE ABOARD A FLOATING PALACE OF LUXURY—
TRANSATLANTIC
TRANSATLANTIC
WITH A GREAT CAST.
MYRNA LOY—LOIS MORAN
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EDMUND LOWE
Also a New Rollicking
EDUCATIONAL COMEDY
And News by the Air Mail.

PATHE CINEMA
THE BIGGEST LAUGH YET!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
THE KING OF LAUGHTER IN HIS GREATEST OF ALL
CITY LIGHTS
COMMENCING SAT., 12TH MARCH
PATHE'S ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
HAVE YOU BOOKED YET!

PATHE CINEMA. TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
SECOND WEEK
ADVENTURE! LOVE! ROMANCE!
HILARIOUS COMEDY!
BEAUTIFUL SONG!
Samuel Goldwyn presents 'ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT.
EVELYN LAYE
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IT'S A GRAND SHOW
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or Theatre.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1932.

FRUITS OF SWADESHI

The report of Mr. Ainscough, the British Trade Commissioner in India for 1931-30 deserves fuler notice than it has yet been accorded. It is a revealing document analysing British trade figures during a period which is "one of the most critical in the history of trade relations between the two countries." It was a period in which the Indian boycott movement, "the most remarkable manifestation in the commercial field" did much to "weaken the position of the United Kingdom exports in important branches of the import trade and to stimulate the substitution of the low-priced products of indigenous manufacture and also of our German and Japanese competitors."

STRIKING FIGURES.

The most striking feature of the Report is the collapse in recent months of British textile trade in India. "From whatever angle it is viewed," says the Trade Commissioner, "the catastrophic decline in the imports from the United Kingdom of piece-goods since the War and particularly during the crisis of the last eighteen months, strikes at the very heart of the British trade position in India." Let the figures now tell their own tale. Of the total British exports to India cotton piece-goods in 1913-14 accounted for 48 per cent. or nearly half. In 1928-29 the proportion had fallen to one-third and in 1930-31 to one-fifth. As against 3197 million yards exported to India in 1913-14 only 890 million yards were exported in 1930-31. Contrast with this the position of the Indian textile industry. Whereas in 1913-14 imports provided three-quarters and the Indian mills one-quarter of the machine-made cloth available for consumption, in 1930-31 the Indian mills produced three-quarters and imports provided only one-quarter of the quantity consumed.

THE DOMINANT FACTOR.

This steady decline of British textile import to India is due, of course, to a variety of causes. The Trade Commissioner mentions the following as the main causes:—

(1) "The reduced purchasing power of the Indian consumer and the relative inelasticity of Lancashire prices.

(2) The Nationalist movement in favour of Swadeshi and its recent manifestations in the form of the boycott of United Kingdom cloth for political ends.

(3) Increased competition from Indian mills, which has been stimulated, (a) by tariff protection, (b) by the Swadeshi and Boycott movement and (c) by the relatively high prices of Lancashire goods.

(4) Intense Japanese competition, based on lower prices."

The report, however, does not explicitly state what it otherwise makes clear enough, that in the last few months the Swadeshi-Boycott movement was the dominating factor in reducing British exports to India. And the Swadeshi movement will undoubtedly go on till India becomes substantially self-reliant in the production of cloth.

MAKE THE MOST OF IT.

But it is necessary to stress the fact that there is no room for self-complacency for Indians at present, nor is this the time for them to rest on their oars. Far from it. The Indian mill-owners and the promoters of hand-spinning and hand-weaving have yet to make the most of the Swadeshi movement. The British Commissioner's report itself shows that the selling organisation of Indian mills is still far from satisfactory. These mills "appear to rely on their protected position and the assured demand for their products from motives of national sentiment and political feeling rather than upon the efficiency of the distribution organisation." Indian mill-owners must improve their methods of production and distribution in their own interests as also those of the country at whose expense they enjoy a measure of protection. As for the production of khaddar, there are infinite possibilities. But here, too, the production and distribution of khaddar should not be merely a matter of sentiment but should be carefully and intelligently organised by experts devoted solely to the cause. With due organisation and propaganda it should be possible for Indian mills and handlooms ere long to supply almost all the cloth that India needs.

A Lothian Mystery

We publish in another column a letter from the Publicity Officer, Indian Franchise Committee, questioning the accuracy of the report of Lord Lothian's broadcast address in Madras on which our comments in yesterday's issue were based. The letter can hardly be described as ingenuous and on the face of it does no convey an accurate impression to the reader. The report on which we made our comments was supplied to us by the Associated Press. It is not quite accurate to describe it as a "summary". It consists of selected verbatim passages linked together by brief explanatory sentences. The Publicity Officer says this report is "in certain important respects inaccurate" and that,

> "Practically the whole of that portion of the published summary which relates to the question of adult franchise did not in point of fact constitute part of the address Lord Lothian prepared, nor did he make the remarks attributed to him in this connection."

He adds that the verbatim text of the report was printed correctly in the "Madras Mail" of March 7." On reference to this journal we find that there is only one passage in the A.P. report which does not appear in the "Madras Mail" and that the remainder of their report tallies exactly with the correct report. The passage in question is as follows:—

> "The simplest and most logical way of ensuring that the legislature is fully representative is adult franchise, for that means that every individual has some voice, though a very small voice, in deciding what kind of government is going to rule over him. There are, however, two difficulties about adult franchise in India to-day. The first is the administrative difficulty. No democratic system will last unless the electoral machinery is above criticism. Unless the people feel that their votes are honestly and accurately counted, democracy begins to decline. We have not yet concluded our evidence on this point, but the administrative problem involved in adult franchise is clearly very formidable.
>
> "The other difficulty, of course, is that in a country containing 350 million people still mostly illiterate, to jump from six million electors (the present number) to 125 million electors, that is, the adult population of British India alone, is to take too big a jump in the dark. I shall have something more to say about this, however, later on."

There is mystery attaching to the question of how this passage found its way into the A.P. report, for it fits in with the context and it can hardly have been produced by the imagination of the reporter. But, Lord Lothian, we are told, did not include these remarks in his address. Whether he wishes to repudiate the view that adult franchise is "the simplest and most logical way of ensuring that the legislature is fully representative" or that "the administrative problem involved in adult franchise in this country is clearly very formidable" is not clear. Anyway, our comments were chiefly concerned with other passages in the speech and it does not much matter.

We must say, however, that the inclusion of one short passage in the address, though important, does not justify the charge that the report is "in certain important respects inaccurate." It is only inaccurate in one respect. If Lord Lothian feels disturbed by the attention which the expression of his somewhat peculiar and individual views on the whole question has attracted and he thinks that our comments have done him any injustice he should be more explicit. This equivocal and halting repudiation leaves us in doubt as to the misunderstangs he is anxious to remove.

GERMANY'S CHOICE

Next Sunday the people of Germany will face the turmoil of an election for the Presidentship of the Reich. If no candidate secures an absolute majority at the first ballot, a second ballot will be held on April 10 when, according to the rules, a bare majority is sufficient for the final choice. Of the five candidates, one can be discounted, as this suitor for the highest position of honour under the Reich is in jail and has no following. The Communist candidate has no chance of success and the real contest lies between Marshall Van Hindenburg, Herr Hitler, the leader of the National Socialists and Colonel Duesterburg, the chief of the "Steel Helmets" organisation. Between the Nazis and the "Steel Helmets" there has been a close alliance in fighting the Communists and ridiculing the bourgeois elements who support Dr. Bruening and his government. But the followers of Colonel Duesterberg now realise that the Hitlerites have gone too far in their agitation against the Centre and Socialist parties and desire to pose as a desponsible party of the Right asking the electors to note that the Nazis, if they secure political power, will as an irresponsible extreme Left lead Germany to ruin.

The Hitlerite attack on the weak and vacillating policy of Dr. Bruening and his colleagues who desire to secure a compromise on the subject of reparations and tackle at a later stage the question of radical revision of the Versailles Treaty, has attracted considerable popular sympathy. But it is most unlikely that this sympathy would go so far as to secure the defeat of Hindenburg at the presidential election, now that this veteran has agreed to stand for re-election. Not only is the nationalist vote sure to be split as Herr Hitler has a competitor in Colonel Duesterberg, but a large portion of the electorate, with true Teutonic caution, is expected to vote for the candidate whose difficult work as President of the Reich in a period of amazing difficulties, is appreciated and gratefully remembered. The German people are not oblivious of the fact that Dr. Bruening and h's colleagues have had to pilot the ship of state under extremely adverse circumstances and in this difficult task the sage counsel of their grand old man was always at their service.

THE LESSER EVIL

Figures can be interpreted in a variety of ways. If, for instance, the Bombay Government are accused of being niggardly in their expenditure on Education, the Minister for Education straightway quotes figures to show how much more Bombay spends on Education than several other Provinces. When, however, it was suggested in the Legislative Council the other day that the number of Government Colleges in the Presidency could be conveniently reduced, Mr. Beckett, the Director of Public Instruction promptly pointed out that the Bombay Government was spending much less on University education than any other province in India. But Mr. Beckett's plea is no answer to the general suggestion that the funds saved by reducing the number of Government Arts Colleges can yield better results if expended on private Arts Colleges in the shape of grants or on Technical Colleges Government or Private.

It is true that some economy can be effected by fuller Indianisation of the Education Service and the cutting down of the higher salaries in the Education Department But there is no reason why economy should stop there. It is certainly not a pleasant thing to close down any College with old traditions. But such a step is decidedly a lesser evil than the indefinite postponement of the idea of starting a Technological Institute for want of funds. It is clear, however, that the present Government is incapable of pursuing a bold policy of National education.

STATES' SUBJECTS CLAIM TO BE HEARD

Protest Against Davidson Committee's Attitude

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

The people of the Indian States have to enter a caveat against the procedure adopted by the Indian States Committee. It appears that this Committee, presided over by Mr. Davidson, is going to hear only the Princes and their counsels The proceedings are reported to be held in camera. The people of the Indian States have a vital stake in the inquiry which is being conducted by this Committee. If the question s about the remission of tributes the people of the States have to ask that if the remissions are ultimately granted—to whom would the benefit go?

THOSE REMISSIONS.

Lord Peel the chairman of the Federal Finance Sub-Commiteee once asked: "If the States were let off a large contribution of that kind (the remission of tributes) what would they be prepared to do in lieu of that? Was it suggested that 74 lacs should go into the treasury of the States without any quid pro quo?" Would the remission go to swell the resources of the ruler so that he may spend the same for his personal use and on his civil list or is the benefit to go to each State concerned with the condition that it may be utilised by the ruler for public utility departments in the State? Except half a dozen States there are no real representative institutions in all the five hundred and odd Indian States. In many of them the budgets are not placed before the people and are not open to public criticism much less subject to any control. The ruler spends the resources as he likes.

STATE SUBJECTS' DEMAND

There is no independent audit of the public accounts in many States and the manner in which the figures of expenditure are manipulated in State publications under various heads is most unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances if any remission is sanctioned by the paramount power the people appeal to this power that these remissions should not be granted unconditionally; that there should be an obligation on the ruler to appropriate this remission to the public utility departments in the States and that the paramount power should retain in the right when deemed necessary to look to the appropriation of this remission to the purpose mentioned above. The Princes who are claiming remission shall have to be asked if they are willing to abide by these conditions. Is this demand of the people in any way unjust? Since the people in the States are not allowed any opportunity to participate in the proceedings of this Committee, or to question the State representatives about these conditions how would their interests to be safeguarded?

TRIBUTES

There is another consideration so far as tributes are concerned. The grant to the State is in some cases for rendering military service. The grant to some rulers in the Southern Maratha country of the Bombay Presidency was for military service and the grant is called a "Saranjam." Under these rulers there are various sub-grantees or minor "Saranjamidars." After the downfall of the Peshwas the British Government continued this grant not on condition of rendering the self-same service but only on a payment of a quit rent which is called a tribute. Now these rulers in their turn levied quit-rents from their sub-grantees.

WHY SHOULD SUB-GRANTEES NOT BENEFIT?

If the parent State is to get the benefit of remission are not those, from whom similar tributes for similar purposes are levied by the State, to be exempted from such burden? This is a matter of vital importance which deserves consideration at the hands of the Committee. As regards individual claims set up by the Princes for remission, unless their statements are tested by cross-examination it would not be safe to rely on mere ex-parte evidence to reach conclusions on such an important matter.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY

As regards the question of the exchange of territories which appears to have been put forward by some of the Indian Princes it is very doubtful whether it comes within the terms of reference to this Committee. Assuming it is within the scope of the inquiry of this Committee it is equally necessary to bear in mind what the people concerned have got to say. Are the people not to be consulted? Are they not to be allowed to exercise the right of self-determination?

THEIR RIGHT TO BE HEARD

As regards Civil Stations people in the adjoining State territory have migrated to the Civil Stations where there is British Rai and where they enjoy all the common law rights enjoyed by the British Indian citizens in ordinary times. These rights and privileges are largely absent even in the neighbourhood of the capital of an Indian State. The State subjects have invested their capital and have created large vested interests because of the security which they enjoy in the Civil Stations or the cantonment limits. Are not the residents living in these limits to be consulted before they are handed back to the jurisdiction of a State?

THE COMMITTEE'S DUTY

By prescription, by lapse, by user, valuable property rights have been created and enjoyed by the residents of these Civil Stations. If without their willingness and consent they are handed over to the jurisdiction of a State it would be an act of great injustice to the residents of the Civil Stations concerned. Would the Committee kindly consider this aspect before it makes up its mind on the transfer of Civil Stations and the transfer of villages situated in British India? If the consent of the people concerned is made a condition precedent there would not be much scope for discontent on this score.

(To be continued).

Notes of the Day

A Challenge To Hoare.

Referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's recent statement that "there is evidence in plenty that in the province of Bengal the leaders of the Congress, particularly the Left leaders, are in close contact with the terrorist movement," the "Statesman" of Calcutta says: "Why should not that evidence be published? Nothing, we believe, could do more to discredit Congress with the better type of Indians than the evidence that it had been working with the terrorists". We endorse the suggestion and would repeat it as a challenge to Sir Samuel to publish his "plenty of evidence." We have no doubt that the evidence consists entirely of "ex parte" C.I.D. reports. That it would bear proper scrutiny we take leave to doubt.

Government Is Satisfied.

The Governor-in-Council having been "satisfied after due inquiry" that a sum of Rs. 10,800 in the custody of Dr. M. C. Marfatia of Surat was intended to be used for the purposes of certain institutions already declared unlawful, has quietly declared that amount to be forfeited to Government. It seeems the police had taken possession of as much as Rs. 78 540 belonging to Dr. Marfatia but the balance remaining after the forfeiture of Rs. 10,800 has been restored to him. We must congratulate him for the present on the recovery of at least that much, because the gauging of intention being a somewhat difficult psychological process even for a Governor-in-Council, there was no small danger of over-estimation or of even the whole amount being forfeited.

Indecent And Cowardly.

The "Times of India" publishes without a protest a letter by "Fed up" stating that "the Gujarati is a coward with a tender regard for his own skin" and that severe whipping would drive Gujaratis out of the Congress movement. About Gujarati women "Fed Up" says that "where they were only allowed out occasionally under the escort of their husbands or the family bhaiya they now seem to do what they please" and that, therefore, "it will perhaps be difficult to wean them from the excitement and liberties which have been theirs since they joined this movement". There are other disgusting things in the letter suggesting a depraved mentality. We will leave the public to judge the propriety and decency of the publication of this sort of stuff in a journal that has good reason to be grateful to the Gujarati community. As for "Fed Up" he evidently has too tender a regard for his own skin to reveal his identity.

Harassing Prisoners.

We understand that in several jails C class political prisoners are not allowed to use even their own shoes and are compelled to move about bare-footed. Plain shoes can hardly be regarded as a luxury and should indeed be provided to all prisoners by the jail authorities themselves, especially to those prisoners who are accustomed to wear them. The deprivation of shoes seems needless and vindictive. If higher considerations cannot appeal to the authorities concerned, they may at least appreciate the point that it is good economy and not bad discipline to allow prisoners to use their own shoes and clothes. On the other hand harassing prisoners is not likely to inculcate loyalty in them or in their relatives and friends.

"Fundamental Position."

A number of people in Europe are anxious that the Geneva League should do something "effective" to "stop the fighting" in the Far East. But they do not suggest what specific action the League can and must take. At a demonstration in Albert Hall London, on Tuesday, organised by the League of Nations Union Lord Grey platitudinously observed that the League, being a body "composed of Governments of State Members" could not act "unless those Governments were all in agreement." Why are they not in agreement? How is it that they have so far not given a thought to the question of putting an embargo on the export of armaments to the Far East? Another champion of the League Viscount Cecil, observed at the Albert Hall gathering that the "fundamental position" of the League must be maintained. What is this position? Does it only consist in repeatedly crying out "Peace, Peace", while some of its members permit the supply of munitions of war to the contestants?

ADULT FRANCHISE

Lord Lothian's Address

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the leading article in your issue of this morning certain comments are made with regard to the address which Lord Lothian delivered at Madras on the evening of the 5th of March. In order to obviate the possibility of further misunderstanding on the subject, I have been directed to explain that the summary of this address which has appeared in various papers throughout India during the last four days is in certain important respects inaccurate. Practically the whole of that portion of the published summary which relates to the question of adult franchise did not in point of fact constitute part of the address Lord Lothian prepared, nor did he make the remarks attributed to him in this connection. The "verbatim" text of the address was printed correctly and in full in the issues of "Justice" and the "Madras Mail" dated 7th March.—Yours, etc.,

I. M. STEPHENS,
Publicity Officer,
Indian Franchise Committee.
Bombay, March 9.

FOUND DEAD IN DELHI LOCK-UP

Revolver Lying By Prisoner's Side

DELHI, March 9.

Azeezul Hassan, who was in the civil lock-up in the court compound, was found dead with a revolver lying by his side. No clue to the occurrence has yet been found. The body has been sent for post mortem examination.—A.P.

Commons Pass Army Estimates

LONDON, March 9.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Army estimates.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

course' everybody has a right to live except the people who strike for it. And the best thing they can hope for is to die.

Tipsy-Cake

Sterling has made a sensational jump and cotton has been knocked over by the shock.

* * *

In furtherance of their campaign against the hoarding of Gold the U.S. Government have put "Baby Bonds" on the market, which will be sold to people who are afraid of putting their money into banks. But with all the baby-snatching that's going on people may be afraid to put their money into "Baby-Bonds".

* * *

It's worth noting, in passing, that these Western Countries are jolly careful to see that the Gold stays in the country.

* * *

Talking of babies, the Free Press Beam Service is responsible for the quotation of this statement in the London "Daily Telegraph," among a lot of other tosh, about Bengal Terrorists:—

"To such lengths do Terrorists go that it is known that instructions are given that girls who attempt assassination be rendered enceinte (pregnant) so that they will later escape the death penalty."

* * *

This dainty effort of a refined imagination,—so elegantly phrased too,—comes from the Calcutta correspondent of the London journal. We mention this out of fairness to the "La Vie Parisienne" editor at Bori Bunder.

* * *

The first Lord of the Admiralty in presenting the Navy Estimates for 1932, the net figure of which is fifty-and-a-half million sterling proudly boasted that they were the lowest since 1913. He did not mention that they are just about a hundred per cent. higher than that year.

* * *

It is a popular boast with statesmen in all countries that their armament estimates are the lowest since the war or the lowest since the year before the war. What people would like would be to have them brought back to the pre-war figure.

* * *

"We desire a fleet," said the gallant First Lord, "that will be a menace to no one except destroyers of Commerce." That's just what they all want fleets for.

* * *

That's all any fleets are wanted for. But the warships come in mighty handy when there's a bit of menacing to be done—say in Egypt or China.

* * *

Mr. Tolani speaking:—

"Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they are aware that in the present civil disobedience movement, even persons of high social status and education have been awarded "C" class on their conviction;

"(b) whether it is a fact that even ex-M.L.Cs. have been given "C" class."

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas, in reply:—

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

He's a bright lad is our Thomas!

* * *

"They cannot deny that the franchise is the foundation upon which responsible Government rests and that being so, any dangerous experiments with it may bring down the whole structure even before a real storm breaks out."

Thus the Babe a propos of Lothian's broadcast address. Let's hope he'll take the warning to heart.

* * *

Lord Lothian is awfully apprehensive that democracy in India may give instability to the Government, so he suggests representation for special interests. Quite right! The present Government in India based on representation of special interests holds the world's record for stability. Why change it at all?

* * *

The old woman of Bori Bunder is terribly wild about this Bolshevist threat of a general railway strike. She had to look up M. Briand's career to get some biographical details and miraculously came across his threat when a general railway strike was threatened in France "to resort to illegality" if it was necessary for its suppression.

* * *

"Surely" she says getting purple in the face and thumping her umbrella on the floor. "M. Briand's words apply perfectly to India to-day." As a matter of fact they don't. In India the Government never needs to get illegally. It just promulgates an Ordinance and anything and everything becomes legal.

* * *

The Old Dame heads this little out burst, "The Right to Live." Of

(Continued in column 6.)

"Save Us From Police!"

ALLEGED "LAWLESS" METHODS OF THE FORCE DISCUSSED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

"Save us from the police" was the comment made by a member in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday when the demand made by the Home Member for Rs. 1,81,93,000 for police administration in the Presidency was under consideration.

Several members criticised the excessive force used by the police in dealing with Congress demonstrations and asked the Home Member to see that instructions were given to the police to use the minimum of force.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) District moved a cut of Rs. 100 from the provision made for emergency police which was lost.

"UNPARDONABLE CONDUCT"

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) in supporting the cut referred to the "unpardonable conduct of the Poona police in using excessive force to disperse a meeting. He said that he had no complaint to make against the District Magistrate or the Police Superintendent of Poona but the same could not be said of the special police. He had been acquainted with details as to how these police broke up a meeting called near the Reay Market, Poona, to celebrate the "Motilal Day." It was reported that about 6,000 to 7,000 people attended this meeting and these emergency police were stationed on all the roads leading to the Market.

"HAMMERED EVERYONE"

Suddenly a police whistle was heard and the police party made a rush on the meeting and began "hammering" everyone with lathis. Some of the police entered the Market where normal business was going on and also belaboured shop-keepers and their customers mercilessly. A large number of persons were injured among whom was an old woman. Was it necessary, he asked, for the police to enter the market? He could understand the police using force to disperse the meeting which might have been held in defiance of certain Ordinances but the police went out of their way, entered the market and drove away the people. People were chased to a distance of 400 yards from the market.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) said that as lathi charges may become more frequent in future Government would be well advised to issue clear instructions to the police. He thought that lathi charges should be resorted to only in extreme cases and only superior officers must be given powers to order lathi charges. Government should also warn the police not to aim lathi blows on the heads of people but on the lower part of the limbs.

NO NEED FOR EMERGENCY POLICE.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District) supported the cut because he thought that there was no need for emergency police.

In replying to the debate Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, stated that the emergency police were first recruited in 1930 to prevent "disorders arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement."

The strength of these police was 2,118 out of whom 200 were allotted to Bombay and 100 to Sind. Attempts were made to reduce their number and with this view there were meetings with the Governor, Finance Member, Home Secretary, Commissioner of Police and Inspector General of Police. A certain number of them were absorbed in the regular police force and vacancies caused by casualties were not filled. The result was that now the strength of the additional police was reduced to 1175 in the Presidency.

FACING THE "COMING WAR."

Giving his reasons for maintaining additional police the Home Member declared "Ever since an agreement was made between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi Congress emissaries had been stamping the presidency up and down proclaiming that this agreement was nothing but a truce and that "a war" was coming. The coming "war" they said was going to be more bitter than the last one. In the face of this challenge Government had to take steps to meet the coming war."

The Home Member proceeding said that no emergency police were posted at Poona at all. The police had general instructions to use minimum force and that this was done could be seen from the decreasing number of casualties. It was quite possible that during lathi charges innocent persons might get into trouble. "If the people want to avoid lathi charges, they must avoid attending these meetings", he concluded.

The cut was put to vote and declared lost.

ANOTHER CUT.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District) then moved another cut of Rs. 100 from the total demand of Rs. 1,81,93,000 under the head "Police Reserved."

Mr. Jog said that Government should see that the executive does not unnecessarily interfere with the liberties and freedom of the people. He requested the Government to see that the powers which they have got under the Emergency Ordinances are used with moderation. There were several instances where it could be said that these powers have been improperly used. Even the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay had given assurances that the Ordinances would be used with moderation.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Home Member rose to a point of order that the Ordinances were not under discussion.

The President asked the speaker to confine his remarks to police administration. Remarks on the present situation or the working of the Ordinances could be more appropriately made during the discussion on the budget demand for General Administration.

UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE

The speaker proceeding referred to the ban imposed by the Police Commissioner on the meeting convened by the Indian Merchants Chamber and said that it was an instance where there was unnecessary interference.

"SAVE US FROM POLICE."

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) expressed surprise at the revelation made by the Home Member that it was not the special police but the regular police who were responsible for the reckless and illegal conduct at Poona. He was all the while under the impression that the newly recruited men were to be blamed. If the regular police were thus going to take the law into their own hands then all that he could say to Government was "Save us from the police."

Rao Bahadur Dongarsi Patil (East Khandesh) asked the Home Member to see that under-trial political prisoners were not handled roughly.

LAWLESS METHODS OF POLICE.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) said that he had received complaints regarding the lawless methods of the police especially from Jalalpore District, Gujarat. It was stated that Congress people were being ruthlessly beaten on mere suspicion that they were Congress volunteers. Secondly arrested men were not given food for more than 24 hours and thirdly they were subjected to ill-treatment and made to stand on all fours.

The Home Member in his reply stated that he did not wish to pretend that there was no corruption in the police force. That existed in every police force in the world.

The cut was ultimately withdrawn and the entire demand for police administration was voted by the House.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday 2 p.m.

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WANTED A PIED PIPER FOR ARMY BARRACKS

Rats And White Ants Cause Havoc

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Mr. Duff-Cooper introducing the Army estimates in the House of Commons, as Lord Hailsham is ineligible to speak in the House, referred to the many deplorable Army barracks in England and abroad. He said that the troops were housed in quarters unfit for any British subject, including hutments erected during the War through which umbrellas might be poked, and others dated from the South African war.

RATS AND WHITE ANTS

Troops at Chichester lived in huts erected in 1803. The only place where the Army was not economising was Aberdeen, whose barracks dated from 1789 a year before the French Revolution. Barracks at Carlisle were infested with rats. Barracks in Malaya threatened to collapse owing to the white ants, and those at Pontefract were threatened through mining subsidences, while the barracks at Armagh had actually collapsed. The Army had made further economies of 3½ millions, but the estimates could not remain as the standard to which the future estimates might be expected to conform. There had not been the slightest manifestations against reductions in pay.

Government had decided to hand over to the territorials the whole responsibility for coastal defence. This year, recruits were so numerous that for the first time for many years, their numbers had to be limited, although the height and weight standards had been raised. Cavalry were experimenting with the new light machine-guns, while the infantry were practising with small armoured machine-gun carriers.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA BOOK-SELLER MURDER CASE

Accused Hanged In Presidency Jail

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Abdulla Khan and Amir Ahmad who were sentenced to death by the High Court Sessions on a charge of having murdered Bholanath Sen, book-seller of College Street and two of his assistants on May 7, 1931, were hanged early this morning in the Presidency Jail.

Most of the Muslim shops in the city are observing hartal, and a large congregation was seen crowing the Nakhoda Mosque, the most important mosque in the city. Mounted police, Gurkha Riflemen and Sergeants are posted in street crossings and important places since midnight yesterday, and motor buses are kept in readiness at the police headquarters at Lalbazar to meet emergencies. All is quiet hitherto. —A.P.

MAHATMA GANDHI IS OUR ONLY REPRESENTATIVE

Prominent Gujerat Leaders Of "Depressed" Classes Support Deorukhkar's Manifesto

NO CONFIDENCE IN SOLANKI AND AMBEDKAR

The memorandum submitted by Messrs. B. J. Deorukhkar, Kaji-Shamji Master and Shanker Rao Patil to the Chairman and Members of the Indian Franchise Committee has been approved and whole-heartedly supported by the leaders of "Depressed" Classes of Gujrat. They also declared their full confidence in Gandhiji for his valuable services for the upliftment of the "Untouchables" and passed a "No-Confidence" motion in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and P. G. Solanki who were both nominees of the Government.

Mr. Deorukhker's memorandum was read and explained to the members of the "Depressed" Classes and the following leaders have been authorised to sign on behalf of men and women of the "Depressed" Classes of Gujrat. It is understood a copy of the signed memorandum has been forwarded to Lord Lothian for his information. Following are amongst the prominent signatories to the memorandum from Gujrat: Mr. Keshavji R. Waghela, Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad; Mr. Kekabhai Lawji Waghela, School Board Member, Ahmedabad; Mr. Shankerbhai Ashram and Mr. Lawjibhai Jethabhai, Representative of Ahmedabad Wankar Samaj; Mr. Dadhabhai Tricumji, Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad; Mr. Kalidas G. Waghela and Mr. Sunderbhai Balaji on behalf of Ahmedabad Patni Samaj; Mr. Muldas Bhudhardas Veusha; Mr. Mahadeoji P. Parmer, Mr. Viramji Rewji Makwana on behalf of North Gujrat "Depressed" Classes Association; Mr. Atmaram Icharam on behalf of Haweli Pargana; Mr. Viraji Manaji, Mr. Dhunji Galabhai, Mr. Becharbhai Waghela, Mr. Viramji Nanji on behalf of Dandai Pargana; Mr. Manganlal Khandas and Camp, Ahmedabad; Mr. Somabhai Bapu and Mr. Beeharbhai Pitamberdas on behalf of the Bhanagi Samaj; Mr. Mafatlal P. Purania on behalf of Ahmedabad Wanker Samaj, on behalf of Chowna Pargana (Viramgam Taluk) Mr. Naravenbhai Ranchodji Chowan Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad. Municipality.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Central Provinces.—On Monday the Governor granted an interview to Seth Sheolal Sharma.

Lady Sykes attended the wedding of Mr. V. F. Noel Paton and Miss Wiles at the Afghan Memorial Church on Wednesday.

Mr. R. G. Gordon lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

MAGISTRATE ORDERS REMOVAL OF NATIONAL FLAG

Malwan Shop-Keepers Warned Against Hartal

RATNAGIRI, March 6.

Following the resolution of the Malwan Municipal Board regarding the retention of the tri-coloured flag flying over the Municipal building, the Dist. Magistrate of Ratnagiri ordered the Municipal authorities to remove it, and accordingly, it is understood, the flag has been removed.

WARNING TO SHOP-KEEPERS.

It is reported that a warning has been given by the authorities to the traders and shop-keepers of Malwan that they will be liable to prosecution, if a hartal is observed on the arrest of persons connected with the civil disobedience movement for the purpose of Congress propaganda.—A.P.

MIDDLETON REPORT.

KASMIR DURBAR'S REVIEW.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State wires from Jammu Tawi under date March 9:—

The following review has been issued by His Highness Government on the Middleton Report:

Mr. Middletons Report on the disturbances which occurred in Kashmir Province during the month of September 1931, having been submitted to His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur, His Highness has been pleased to command that his gratitude be conveyed to Mr. Middleton for the painstaking thoroughness with which he has conducted his enquiries. His findings sets forth clearly and without prejudice the various events which took place at each of the localities concerned. His Highness is gratified to observe that the great majority of his officers and rank and file of State forces have been found to have conducted themselves with credit and forbearance in circumstances of unusual difficulty. His Highness has commanded that his thanks and appreciation be conveyed to those concerned. In the case of those to whom blame has been attached by Mr. Middleton their explanations will be called for and in the event of such explanations being found unsatisfactory, suitable action will be taken.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

The result of this Competition will be declared on Tuesday next (15th instant).

LOOK OUT FOR OUR NEW COMPETITION

UNREPENTANT

No change In Classification Of Prisoners

"Government see no reason to modify their present policy." This was the laconic reply given by Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday to a question raised by a member as to whether Government intended to modify their present policy in regard to classification of political prisoners.

Mr. S. S. Tolani (West Sind) asked:—

Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that in the present Civil Disobedience Momement, even persons of high social status and education have been awarded "C" class on their conviction;

(b) whether it is a fact that even ex-M.L.C.'s have been given "C" class;

(c) whether they have received any representation from the President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, and Chairman, Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, regarding the classification of the political prisoners, and their diet, clothing, etc.

(d) whether they intend to modify their present policy in the matter of classification, food and clothes, and to give effect to the suggestions of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers and Shippers Chamber? If not, what are their reasons for it?

Mr. G. A. Thomas replied: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government see no reason to modify their present policy.

PHOTO OF BHAGAT SINGH.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have issued any orders directing the removal of the photos of Bhagat Singh from shops or dwelling houses?

(b) whether they are aware that such photos are ordered to be removed by the police in the Surat City?

Mr. G. A. Thomas replied: (a) and (b) No.

ORDINANCES: ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of cases in which property has been attached by them in each of the districts of Gujarat under the ordinances from the date of their promulgation up to the 10th February 1932;

(b) the amount of cash attached by them in each of the districts during that period;

(c) the amount of cash returned to the owners, and the amount still held by them;

(d) the approximate value of the property attached, whether moveable or immoveable?

Mr. G. A. Thomas replied. (a) The following is the number of places seized up to the 10th February 1932 under the Ordinance No. IV of 1932 in each of the districts of Gujarat mentioned below:—

4 in Ahmedabad,
17 in Kaira,
5 in Panch Mahals, and
9 in Surat.

(b), (c) and (d) Government regret that they cannot ask District Magistrates to compile these statistics at the present moment.

STOP PRESS

MUFTI KIFAYATULLA SERVED WITH NOTICE.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Mufti Kifayatulla, "Dictator" Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind was served with orders under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to refrain from making speeches or issuing statements. The Mufti refused to sign the order which was pasted on the door of his house.—A. P.

NEW STATE OF MANCHURIA FOUNDED.

LONDON, March 9.

Changchun.—The New State of Manchuria was founded this afternoon when Puyi was sworn in as the Chief Executive in the presence of 45 persons, including leading officials of State and fifteen Japanese including Count Ucheda, President of the South Manchurian Railway. Description of the ceremony was broadcast to Japan.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL LEFT-INS.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 9.

Twelve horses are not accepted for the Grand National leaving a possible field of 39 starters which are as follows:—

Gregalach, Grakle, Inverse, Vinicole, Shaungoilin, Coup de Chapeau, Heartbreak Hill, Sea Soldier, Apostasy, Holmes, Theras, Alike, Annandale, Near East, Merriment Four, Remus, Glangesia, Ottawa, Hank, Possible, Egremont, Aruntius, Aspirant, Evolution Gibus, Pelorus Jack, The Ace Second, Tamasha, Quite Calm, Red Lynch, Dusty Foot, Forbra, K. C. B., De la run, Harewood, Tootenhill, Great Span, Prince Cherry and Ruddyman.

Manbo was scratched at 9 a.m. to-day from the Lincolnshire Handicap.—Reuter.

PORTSMOUTH BEAT BOLTON.

LONDON, March 9.

In the first division of the League to-day Portsmouth beat Bolton by three goals to two.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

UTILISE THE PHERIWALAS

WHY ARE THEY NEGLECTED BY INDIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY?

(By Our Financial Critic.)

Bombay, March 9.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 4.1 ps. gold or 13.79 pence to-day.

Indian trade and industry are committing a serious blunder in failing to make use of the pheriwalas or peddlers for marketing our products. Why is it, I have often asked myself that the pheriwalas sell only foreign articles? And there are any number of them even in the city of Bombay. Is this not a loss to Indian business due simply to lack of imagination or observation?

HOW THEY GET FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The pheriwalas, like the other kinds of poorer people have an amount of fellow-feeling which is an admirable thing. When one finds some cheap articles sold by a shop or commercial concern, he passes the information on to others and that concern finds all the salesmanship it requires. It is no doubt true that in many cases, the articles sold are bought at some auction sales so that the pheriwalas are able to sell at cheaper rates than are available in the markets. But it is often the case that a good merchant is in close touch with many of these retailers and profits by the connection.

THEY TAKE IT HOME TO BUYERS.

A keen observer of our commercial relations will have noticed that India does not buy her imports but that they are sold to her here. Nor does she sell her exports but they are bought from her here. The pheriwalas complete this selling programme to us by carrying the one anna and half-anna knick-knacks and other articles right to the door of the consumer. If we will only see it, foreign goods have a tremendous pull over Indian goods on account of the goodwill of the pheriwalas.

WE MUST USE THEM ALSO.

An Indian merchant or manufacturer is usually content if he produces a saleable commodity and opens a shop to sell it. He expects people to come to his shop and buy the things. If he will only sell them to pheriwalas as a slightly lower price, he will find his turnover increased so much as to give him a better profit. Indian goods should be able to command their services for taking them to the doors of our people, whether it be in the cities and towns, or in the villages and hamlets. Many a peddler with a good 'beat' is now out of employment due to fall in imports and will be glad of the opportunity.

WHAT JAPANESE AND OTHER GOODS GAIN.

Let us consider for a moment the position of the housewife, even with the best sentiments in favour of Indian made goods, when the peddler comes with foreign goods, tempting both in appearance and price (in some cases). She recalls that she has asked her husband, father or brother to buy the Swadeshi goods and he has come back day after day with some excuse about business or having to go elsewhere, and she succumbs to the temptation and buys the foreign articles as they come so handy.

IT IS EVERYONE'S WORK.

The task of organising the pheriwalas in the interests of Indian goods is everyone's business and I would specially appeal to the Swadeshi League in Bombay and elsewhere to bring this to the attention of Indian manufacturers. The latter should insist on their selling agents using them and I think it can safely be promised that Indian industries will benefit by a substantial increase in sales which will be good for themselves and to the nation.

THE SOARING CROSS-RATE.

After opening at 353-1/2 yesterday, slightly steadier than at closing, the cross-rate suddenly began to soar and closed at 371-1/2. The strength is still there as to-day's opening is 373. Much of the movement is sentimental and has nothing to do with the balanced budget or the balance of trade. But the upward movement is not exhausted apparently, though another such phenomenal rise might not take place. If it does, there would be over-valuation of sterling on this score and this would kill the improvement in British trade during the last few months and either British prices will become too high for other countries or there will be repetition of the troubles of last year. It is therefore more than probable that the Bank of England will check further rises.

OUR MARKETS RESPOND.

There has been almost a collapse in all our markets. Cotton has gone down by Rs. 12 and bulls have been badly caught. Gold has had few buyers at even Rs. 26-8 against Rs. 28-9 yesterday. Silver is down by nearly 2 rupees and the exchanges have receded by about 5 per cent. It would appear that, if the upward movement should continue, much of the improvement reported by the Finance Member would disappear.

SECURITIES, REFUSE TO

But securities have not responded. London came up by nearly £2, but in our market, after opening at Rs. 64-4, 3-1/2 per cents sagged to Rs. 63-8. This is perhaps the reaction of the unbalanced budgets and the prospects of the year's loan which might be at about 6 per cent. But if London continues to come up higher, as seems likely on account of the heavy influx of foreign funds there, our market would follow, to some extent.

NO FOREIGN FUNDS COMING.

Further evidence is available to-day that foreign funds are not coming into India. The total purchases by the Government for the last week were only £1,380,000 and the rate secured was the market rate.

GOLD SHIPMENT PROSPECTS.

If the cross-rate remains at this level for a week or so, it is possible there will be another rush of gold out of India. But if it goes up rapidly, and touches 400, the chances are that sellers will become cautious as the price of about Rs. 24 will be unattractive. There will also be the uncertainty as to the new legal value of gold that may be adopted in India when such appreciation comes.

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MR. GENNINGS APPROVES OF SEPARATE REPRESENTATION FOR LABOUR

Self-Styled Spokesmen For Indian Christians Before Lothian Committee

Anglo-Indians And Domiciled Europeans Also Urge Separate Electorates

The Indian Franchise Committee had again to depend upon their own members to give evidence before them on Wednesday for obvious reasons and Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. S. H. Prater and Dr. Alban DeSouza, three members of the Provincial Franchise Committee, were temporarily drawn to give their evidence before the Committee.

Mr. Munawar pleaded for the Seamen's Union and Mr. Prater wanted separate representation for the Anglo-Indian community. Both these members were, however, backed by their respective constituencies with representations, and they had only to elaborate the points which the secretaries of their constituencies had stated in their representations.

LOTHIAN PULLS UP DESOUZA.

That was not the case, however, with Dr. Alban DeSouza and Rev. R. S. Modak who spoke for the Catholic and the Protestant Indian Christians, respectively. For want of any organisation of the Catholic community on whose behalf he could speak with some authority, Dr. DeSouza was backed up by the "Catholic Gymkhana" to speak for the reservation of seats and separate electorate for his community. When he emphasised for three seats in the legislature, viz., two seats for Bombay and suburbs and one for Karachi, Lord Lothian rightly pulled up Dr. DeSouza and pointed out: "In that case the other members of your community in the mofussil would go unrepresented." In support of his claim to speak for his community Dr. DeSouza read a resolution which had been passed in Mangalore by some Catholics as far back as September 1930 in favour of separate electorate and reservation of seats.

REPRESENTING NOBODY.

Fortunately for Rev. Modak, nobody enquired for his credentials as to whom he presented, who empowered him to speak on behalf of the Protestant Indian Christian community in the Presidency, and whether any church or congregation of Protestant denomination had passed any resolution in support of the reservation of seats and separate electorate that he demanded from the Committee.

TWO WITNESSES IN FIVE MINUTES.

Both Dr. DeSouza and Rev. Modak were disposed of in about five minutes. Rev. Modak however outdid his colleague Dr. DeSouza and even the "depressed" class representatives by demanding three seats in the Council out of which only one to be contested and two to be filled by Government nominations.

INAMDARS' VIEWS.

In the afternoon on behalf of Inamdars Central Association and the Working Committee of the Sardars etc., the Thakor Saheb of Kerwara and Mr. V. N. Mutalik were examined. They were entirely opposed to creating separate communal electorate for the depressed classes. They maintained that the depressed classes laboured under no political disability. Their problem was only a social one. They, however, wanted to retain the representations of special interests and if possible increased them substantially. They suggested a second Chamber for the provinces for a period of at least 25 years.

When asked by Major Milner as to why they opposed representations to the "depressed" class, Mr. Mutalik said the Sardars had interests as a class, while the depressed class had communal interests.

CLAIMING TO SPEAK FOR INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The Committee then examined two representatives from the Indian Christian community in a group together, although they represented varying denominations who are, ordinarily, poles asunder, viz., the Roman Catholic and the Protestants.

Dr. A. J. Alban DeSouza represented the Catholic Gymkhana to speak on behalf of the Catholic community in the Presidency while Rev. R. S. Modak of Ahmednagar spoke on behalf of the Protestant Indian Christians of the Presidency.

Dr. DeSouza said the Catholic community in Mangalore had passed a resolution in September 1930 in favour of separate electorate. He wanted three seats in the Legislative Council, two for Bombay and suburbs and one for Karachi.

Chairman: In that case other members of the Catholic community in other parts of the Presidency will have no representation.

Witness: They are very small in number.

Rev. Modak did not differ fundamentally from Dr. DeSouza, but he wanted three seats on the Legislative Council, out of which only one to be contested and two to be filled by Government nominations. In the Central Legislature he wanted one seat reserved for Bombay Protestants in the Upper Chamber and three seats reserved in the Lower Chamber.

When Dr. DeSouza was asked as to how many Goan were there among the Roman Catholics, he said about 15,000.

HINDU SABHA'S SUGGESTIONS.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal then gave evidence on behalf of Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha. The Hindu Sabha was against separate electorates as they were incompatible with the principles responsible Government. They were apt to create friction between the nationals of the country. The principles of reservation of seats in joint electorates might, however, be adopted to give fair representation to minorities. The Sabha was in favour of women franchise both for literate women and property holders. They were against nomination of depressed class, but suggested reservation of seats in the joint electorate.

SPEAKS ON HIS OWN BEHALF.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar then gave evidence on his own behalf and not on behalf of the Servants of India Society. He thought if the adult franchise was found impracticable, group system might be adopted. He suggested a simplified system of group election by show of hands rather than by ballots. He urged to remove all artificial restrictions which came in the way of adult franchise.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day (Thursday). There will be a discussion between the Indian Franchise Committee and the Local Government at Secretariat till 1 p.m. and the Committee will sit in the Town Hall at 2-15 p.m.

"EMPLOYERS' PREJUDICE AGAINST TRADE UNIONS"

The Indian Franchise Committee examined a few more witnesses on Wednesday. Mr. Syed Munavar was the first witness to be examined in the morning. He represented National Seamen's Union. The written statement among other things stated:—

This Union is of opinion that to attain the goal of universal suffrage as early as practicable, it is essential to widen the franchise in such a way as to enfranchise a fairly big proportion of the population, and that this percentage, to begin with, should not be less than 25 per cent of the total population.

It is suggested that to secure enfranchisement of an adequate proportion of the population, the franchise in the City of Bombay should be lowered from the present Rs. 10 rental basis to Rs. 4 rental basis. With regard to the urban areas excluding Bombay City, franchise should be lowered to half of what it is at present; and in the rural it should be lowered to one-fourth of what it is now. We suggest this Re. 4 rental basis as being necessary for Bombay City, as it is not feasible to introduce the group system in the City; while in the rural areas, in addition to quartering of franchise the group system should also be introduced.

WOMENS' SUFFRAGE.

We are in favour of property qualification for women and in addition we suggest that a greater proportion of women be enfranchised by the method of group system, one spokesman being allowed for every seven women. This will have the effect of enfranchising a larger adult population of women so as to minimise the present disparity.

In the case of Muhammadan women special arrangement for recording their votes must be provided, for otherwise there is a reasonable apprehension of the Muhammadan women franchise not being exercised.

To the Chairman, witness said: the Union he represented was registered five years ago, and had membership of 25,000.

Replying to Mr. Bakhale witness said they kept minutes of the meetings. He had no objection, if trade unions elected their own members to the legislature.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar: You advocate adult franchise, can you tell me how it is workable?

A:—It is the work of the Government (laughter).

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar:—To be quite frank with you, it is the impression of some of us, and I have kept my mind open on the subject that adult franchise is not workable. As you are advocating it, could you tell us how could it be worked, in regard to getting polling officers and presiding officers, who are not influenced by candidates or parties.

A:—There are a number of Government servants and municipal servants who could work as polling officers and presiding officers with open mind.

Mr. R. A. Butler:—You say your organisation is non-political, how do you reconcile this fact, when you ask for political powers for your organisation?

A:—Our organisation is not indulging in violent activities like national Congress and Communists.

Mr. Butler:—Why not restrict yourselves to the industrial activities?

A:—We want political rights as well.

MR. GENNINGS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information and Labour Intelligence then examined by the Chairman said there were 38 Unions in the Presidency with a membership of 65405 workers. The total industrial population of the Presidency, excluding railway and seamen workers, was 37,701. There were 7,965 women workers under the Factory Act. He thought that railway and seamen workers were better organised than the textile workers. Out of a total strength of 3,50,000 textile workers in the Presidency only 28,000 were organised. A large portion of these workers were in Ahmedabad. He approved of separate representation for labour.

To Miss Pickford, witness said there were only 690 women members of trade unions.

Replying to Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Haq, witness said among the labour the textile industry required representation first. If the textile workers were not organised Government could nominate a representative.

EMPLOYERS' PREJUDICE AGAINST T. U.

To Major Milner, witness said, there was some prejudice against trade unions by the employers because, in some respects, the employers did not understand trade unionism,—partly a lack of understanding and in some cases some unfortunate experiences.

Replying to Mr. Bakhale Mr. J. Gennings said in 1928 in Bombay the textile industry was well organised with 58,000 members on the roll, and Rs. one lakh of accumulated fund. Some of the Unions conducted their own journals. In Ahmedabad some of the Unions gave medical aid, contributed towards education, hospital, dispensary and housing accommodation. The National Union of Railwaymen also gave some benefits. He thought that Government servants were hampered in the work of forming Unions owing to the rules relating to the conduct of Government servants.

ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW POINT.

Mr. S. H. Prater, representing the Anglo-Indians was then examined. He also advocated a separate electorate for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community. In support of his claim the statement presented by the President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association stated:—

The Community is one of the recognised Minority Communities in India and has participated as such in the various discussions affecting the proposed Reforms in its system of Government. It has a distinct history, tradition and culture and holds a distinct identity within the body politic of the country. It is confronted with special problems which require representation. In common with other communities it can rightly claim the opportunity to express its views and to state its case in the Legislatures of the country; it can claim the opportunity to participate in Legislation affecting its progress and development. Small though its numbers be, it has made an effective contribution to the growth of Modern India by its labours in every department of Public Service, and, given the freedom for self-expression and the opportunity for development, it can, and will, continue to serve its country as efficiently in the future as it has done in the past.

WANTED SEPARATE CONSTITUENCY

To Mr. Tambe witness said the Anglo-Indians wanted a separate constituency because the temporary Europeans residing in India only represented trade and commerce. He would not mind nomination, if it was done and approved of by a recognised association.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON FRANCHISE

Suffrage For Ten Per Cent., Separate Electorates And An Upper House

The Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee have in their memorandum unanimously agreed that the existing franchise can be extended only to ten per cent. by reducing the property qualification.

There are differences about the group system of voting among the members. The majority of the Committee hold that the groups should be of 21 persons each. The Committee by a majority of 9 to 5, favour qualification on the educational test. The age-limit agreed upon is 21, for both men and women.

ORGANISED LABOUR.

The term depressed classes should be confined to the untouchable classes. By a majority of 8 to 6 the Committee voted for separate electorates for twenty years.

Organised labour interests should represented by members returned by an electoral college formed by trade unions consisting of manual workers throughout the presidency.

As regards "special interests" it was agreed that they should be represented as now. No change should be introduced in the present electoral franchise for sirdars and inamdars in Deccan and Gujarat and for the Sind Jaghirdars and Zamindars constituency.

FEDERAL LECISLATURE.

The Committee claimed weightage in representation by an increase of four seats (on the present basis) in view of Bombay's industrial eminence.

In the Federal Upper Chamber representatives should be returned from the provincial legislature by a single transferable vote. Mr. Winterbotham favours direct election to the Upper House, while a Mussalman member stands for a guarantee of Muslim membership "which may be laid down in the future constitution of India."

FRANCHISE FOR ASSEMBLY.

The present qualification to be retained, as a general principle. Election to the lower federal house should be by territorial constituencies and not by any indirect method, Khan Bahadur Allabux and Mr. Winterbotham dissenting.

Labour should be represented as in the case of the provincial legislature. A majority of the Committee held that the depressed classes should have special representation, but Dr. Solanki's proposal for separate electorates was turned down.

GENERAL.

The life of the provincial legislature to be five years instead of three. The Committee by a majority of 8 to 4 voted in favour of a second chamber in the provinces. The provincial lower house should not be more than 200 or less than 150.

Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans will form a separate electorate, while Indian Christians to be represented by reserved seats in the general non-Mahomedan electorates for a period of twenty years.

RELEASED, RE-ARRESTED AND JAILED

Ex-Captain And Ex-Secretary Get 1 Year's R. I. Each

The ex-Captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers and the ex-Secretary of the Prabhat Pheri Sangh who were released and re-arrested on Tuesday afternoon for failing to report themselves to police were tried in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay on Wednesday.

The accused were charged under Section 21 of Ordinance 4 for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner and failing to report themselves to the police.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused were detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and were released on Tuesday at 2-50 p.m. On their release they were served with an Order of the Police Commissioner which among other things required them to report themselves to the police at 3 p.m. The accused failed to report themselves and were arrested.

Deputy Inspector Mackenzie gave evidence in the case and deposed that the accused did not comply with the terms of the order of the Police Commissioner served on them.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The Police Prosecutor said it did not lie in the mouth of the accused to say that as there was enough time for him to report himself to the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the Hindustani Seva Dal man to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default, three months' further imprisonment, and the seond accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Points For Final Consideration

MADRAS, March 9.

A meeting of the Madras Provincial Franchise Committee will be held this week-end to consider finally some of the points raised during the discussion which the Committee had last week with the Indian Franchise Committee.

Some of the most important points are: (1) Whether the polling system now in vogue in the Presidency can be simplified on the lines of that available in Ceylon so as to make polling speedier and administratively possible to enfranchise a larger number of population than is already proposed; (2) whether taxation, such as the taxes levied on animals, should be a basis of enfranchisement and how far the members of the joint family are likely to secure representation under the proposals of the provincial committee and the Madras Government; (3) whether election might not be spread over more than one day; (4) the final expression of opinion on the suggested group system, either as a universal indirect system or combined with partially direct vote, whether it should be rejected altogether as had already been done by the provincial committee and the government; (5) whether the same elective system should be obtained to urban and rural areas, and whether Municipalities should be grouped into separate constituencies, apart from rural areas; (6) final views as to the method of securing representation for women on the legislatures; (7) whether some alteration might not be made in the qualifying period and the minimum monthly wage proposed in the Government and the Provincial Committee's scheme for special representation of industrial labour; (8) the question of second chamber and (9) whether single member constituencies should be preferred to multi-member constituencies.

The conclusions of the provincial committee will be considered by the Madras Government in drafting a reply next week to the points raised to the Indian Franchise Committee.—A.P.

Fundamental Changes In U. S. A. Banking

EMERGENCY BILL BY SENATOR GLASS

Inflationary Tendencies Guarded

Below is the extracts from an interesting letter of Messrs. George Langley and Co., Liverpool on the new financial policy in the United States of America:—

"In order to understand the purpose of the new Bill it is necessary to bear in mind the main circumstances which have brought it forth, that is to say the enormous deflation of the credit structure that has recently taken place in the U.S.

At the end of last year the total loans and investments of Member Banks were 2,400,000,000 dollars fewer than a year earlier. There was a reduction of 2,000,000,000 in security loans, of 1,100,000,000 in other loans, and brokers' loans alone since 1928 have been deflated from 8,000,000,000 down to the present total of only 112,000,000.

SNOWBALL EFFECTS.

As is well-known, such a deflation has a snowball effect and the great and general decline in commodities, securities, real estate, etc., has led to continued liquidation of a forced character, so that we find that Banks and Credit Institutions, stuffed with loans which in normal times would be good, cannot at present be paid off. These loans do not conform to the legal requirements to make them eligible for re-discounting by Federal Reserve Banks or as collateral for loans from these Banks, thus many ordinary solvent institutions find that their assets are not liquid and that depositors instead of increasing their deposits are withdrawing them, compelling them continually to liquidate securities under the worst possible conditions.

As we briefly outlined in our cable, should such currency hoarding continue at a rate accelerated by nervousness caused by increased French gold withdrawals a very dangerous situation might quickly have come about.

"RELIEVE PRESSURE OF LIQUIDATION."

The object of the Glass Bill is to forestall this by going to the root of the matter and relieving the pressure of liquidation. By law the Federal Reserve Banks have to keep a minimum of 40 per cent. gold as backing for the currency and 60 per cent commercial bills. Owing to the scarcity of the latter Bills, we find that 70 per cent. of a considerably expanded note issue has to be covered by gold. The proposal therefore is designed to widen the scope of eligibility, that is to say, to increase the list of securities which can be re-discounted by the Reserve Banks and so free the surplus 30 per cent. gold now unavoidably locked up as note backing.

VARIOUS SECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The first two sections are likely to be useful at the present time in giving access to Reserve Bank credit to Member Banks which may be short of eligible paper because of business depression. This is more anti-deflationary than anything else. The danger lies in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board as to what fresh security they care to consider eligible for their new re-discount facilities. Should they be indiscreet you would merely have a transfer of frozen credits from Member Banks to the Federal Reserve system.

The third section legalising the pledging of Government serities as collateral for Federal Reserve notes, will be useful for freeing for general use some of the gold now pledged as collateral against notes in excess of the required 40 per cent. reserve.

It is difficult as yet to criticise this measure with any degree of confidence. During the last year we have seen five different attempts of a similar nature. We have had—

The War Veterans' Bonus;

The Depositors' Relief Corporation;

The National Credit Corporation, and

The Reconstruction Finance Bill.

and none of these would appear to have worked any particular miracle up to now.

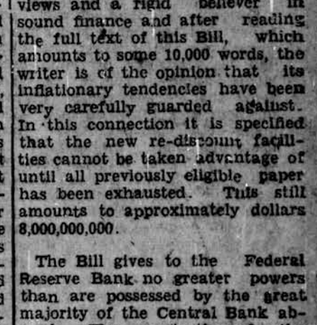
SOUND FINANCE.

Senator Glass is a man who has always held very conservative views and a rigid believer in sound finance and after reading the full text of this Bill, which amounts to some 10,000 words, the writer is of the opinion that its inflationary tendencies have been very carefully guarded against. In this connection it is specified that the new re-discount facilities cannot be taken advantage of until all previously eligible paper has been exhausted. This still amounts to approximately dollars 8,000,000,000.

The Bill gives to the Federal Reserve Bank no greater powers than are possessed by the great majority of the Central Bank abroad. The protection of the note issue still seems as great as in the case of almost every other Central Bank and it does not seem to indicate that any magnified policy of inflation is about to be embarked upon nor that any relaxation in the control over the note issue is proposed.

ECONOMICAL USE OF GOLD.

The important point, however, and one to which we referred in our cable, is the attitude that lies behind these proposals. America is "through" with deflation and any understanding to the contrary arrived at by Monsieur Laval on his visit there last autumn can now be considered as cancelled. The prosperity of the American people has always depended upon the prosperity of her agricultural element and some restoration of equilibrium between agricultural and industrial products is absolutely essential. America fully realises this and just so rapidly as one policy fails to achieve the essential commodity rise, so it seems to us will another one be adopted until finally in self-defence she is forced to abandon the gold standard, or else, in conjunction with France, compelled to agree to international arrangements for the more economical use of the world's gold supply."



"How to Fill Empty Shop with Customers"

Time has come when our young men must come to business. The difficulty however with them is while the shops of the old shopkeeper class are filled with customers, they are not similarly patronised. Moreover several hours of the day most of the shops are practically empty of customers, although they are well-filled with merchandise.

The March Number of "Commercial India" will be a Special issue. In it will be published a number of articles from practical men on the above subject for which a Prize offer of Rs. 50 was declared. Subscribe it NOW for Profit. Rs. 4 annually. Sample Copy free on application.

"COMMERCIAL INDIA."

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International Cotton Figures

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

The statistics of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, estimating the world consumption and Mill stocks of all cottons for the first half of the season ending with 31st January, 1932.—

Estimated consumption for half the season ending

	31st Jan. 1932	31st July 1931	31st Jan. 1931
American	5,940,000	5,629,000	5,278,000
East Indian	2,724,000	2,847,000	3,013,000
Egyptian	485,000	458,000	394,000
Sundries	2,321,000	2,385,000	2,479,000
ESTIMATED STOCKS IN THE MILLS.			
American	2,710,000	1,875,000	2,427,000
East Indian	1,013,000	1,568,000	1,212,000
Egyptian	205,000	218,000	202,000
Sundries	707,000	661,000	743,000

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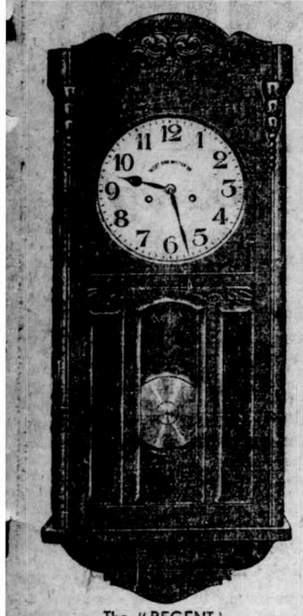

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Plea For Technological Instruction In Bombay

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY MUST CARRY THROUGH PROPOSED SCHEME

(By Dr. K. G. NAIK).
II*.

The Technical and Industrial Education Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1921-22, advocated the desirability of opening a Technological College, as a University Institute, under the direct control and management of the University, of which one or two departments may be located in the Royal Institute of Science. The Committee observes (vide Univ. Reforms Committee's Report, 1924-1925, page 120) as under:—

"The Royal Institute of Science has a fine building which is capable, without difficulty or further expense, of accommodating 400 students, and space will be available for the equipment of the requisite laboratories and workshops. Precautions can easily be taken to see that the practical work of the College of Technology will not prove a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood. We neither apprehend nor anticipate any difficulty on this account. We are strongly of opinion that, as the college is the apex of our scheme, there should be no going back on this essential proposal. It will be necessary for the University of Bombay to establish a "Faculty of Technology" without delay. (Government has not yet chosen to sanction this proposal of the Senate, though submitted to it for the purpose since nearly six months).

Provision should be made for Industrial Research in the new college of Technilogy. As all teaching of the higher order should be accompanied by Research, every professor of the college should be associated with research in some form, if he is deemed fit to be retained on the staff. Graduates who show talent for research should be selected and given scholarships and fellowships. With the help of manufacturers, industrial fellowships should be created for the solution of the current manufacturing problems. (vide pp. 104-05-06, of the Report).

PROPOSALS RE-AFFIRMED.

The University Reforms Committee, in their Report (1924-25) re-affirmed the above recommendations outlining the branches of study which could be profitably undertaken in our Presidency. It was also wisely urged that post-graduate research in Pure Science should develop side by side.

At one time it appeared that partial fruition of the plan was in sight, as donations to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs were promised to the University. In view of these expected donations, the University appointed a Committee to prepare a cut and dried scheme for opening a Department of Chemical Technology under the University. The Report of the Committee was submitted on the 31st December, 1930. Since then the Senate has asked the Syndicate to provide a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose in the budget of 1932-33. The above Committee was given hopes that the Government would be inclined to give all facilities to locate this Department at the Royal Institute of Science, and would fully co-operate with the University to make the scheme a success. This could only happen, if the resources in men and materials at the Royal Institute of Science, which are being directed to undergraduates teaching, be utilised forthwith, by abandoning all undergraduate teaching at the Institute, to help the University.

WHAT IS ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE FOR?

The triennial University Inspection Committee has brought out this point very clearly. Therein it has been observed:—

"The undertaking of undergraduate teaching in the Institute can only be justified if there is a real need of such work there."

"There can be very little doubt, that all the I.Sc. and B.Sc. students of the Royal Institute of Science can be accommodated in other colleges."

"The University can never have too much higher training and research in Science."

"When one sees the progress made by other Indian Universities in postgraduate Research in science, one cannot help feeling that the resources of the Royal Institute of Science should be mainly devoted to post-graduate Research."

"We shall, therefore, be glad to see the undergraduate classes in the Institute abolished or at any rate completely transferred to the Elphinstone College."

"It is only when the Institute has become a centre of post-graduate teaching and research in both pure and applied sciences and a continuous stream of papers is coming out of it, that it will fulfill its legitimate function and take its appropriate place in the Presidency."

"The undergraduate teaching interferes with the growth of post graduate teaching and research to the extent it diverts the materials and the time and energy of the staff, which would otherwise be available for the latter. Government has promised to abolish undergraduate teaching to the extent it hampers the growth and expansion of the post-graduate work."

ROYAL INSTITUTE AFFILIATED.

Affiliation of the Royal Institute for only two years was granted by the Senate on the express understanding that—

"The period of two years will give enough time to the Government to consider the transfer of the undergraduate classes to the Elphinstone College" and "during which time we (the Inspection Committee) hope the University will press the Government to abolish the undergraduate classes and strengthen post-graduate teaching and research at the Institute."

But there are here in this country, as in all other countries, some busy-bodies who pose as the sole custodians of the ears of the well-meaning Donors and whose sole business seems to scare away these gentlemen, by holding out imaginary fears. Time alone will tell the full story.

GOING BACK ON PROMISES.

Apart from the above, it seems now, as in all matters, elsewhere, that the authorities are now trying to go back on the promises so long held out and repeatedly re-affirmed by the Governors of this Presidency, and keep the undergraduate classes at the R.I. of Sc. A motion is, therefore, tabled for the ensuing meeting of the Senate to enable the Senate to record its emphatic opinion on this and cognate matters.

The Syndicate is being misled by those who happen to hold degrees without ever being in touch with the latest developments in science all round, and who are hopelessly out of date. It was on the advice of such men that the Syndicate resolved that the above motion was premature. If deliberations, with Committees and their reports all extending over a period of 30 years, is to be regarded as insufficient for maturng a plan, there is surely something rotten at the core. This rottenness lies in the fact that certain men have a firm hold on the University and these are misleading the Government and the apathetic Senate. In spite of the excellent Report of Dr. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, the finest of its kind in the world, on the scheme presented by the Chemical Technology Committee, a fresh issue is being raised by these champions of delaying tactics. They represent that the Technological Course should only be a post-graduate one.

SCHEME EXPLAINED.

The Committee gave a deep consideration to this aspect of the question for months and yet it was deliberately decided to have a special course in Chemical Technology, based on a sound knowledge of the fundamental and required subjects, leading to a degree further research in any special branch leading to a post-graduate degree in Technology. In regard to the peculiar conditions of India, the Committee decided to work on a model of its own, without blindly imitating either the British or the American models, taking care to adopt the best in the two countries to our local needs and environments. The scheme was explained at the Indian Science Congress sitting at Nagpore, in 1931, by Dr. A.R. Normand and the writer, and all the scientists declared it satisfactory. But why should all this weigh with a few still wiser heads of our University, who have succeeded in misleading the others in the Syndicate, taking full advantage of the innocence of the latter regarding the highly technical questions involved?

SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

It is, therefore, time that the University should stick to its guns and see the scheme through. To implement this, it is obligatory on the Senate to see that the premier institute, viz: the Royal Institute of Science, built and run with hard earned Indian money, desisted from wasting its men and materials on undergraduate teaching and was reserved for post-graduate Research in Pure and Applied Sciences only. Then only will it be possible to link it with the industrial interests of the Presidency. Then only can it help the existing industries to remain in the forefront and fight the ruinous competition of the world, and then only would it be possible to make attempts to start new industries. The industrial consciousness, once awakened, will induce the capitalists and the nation in general to give splendid donations to the University.

Let the Senate, and all other bodies in the University, assert themselves and kill the delaying and ruinous tactics of the few whose sole occupation seems to be to misguide others, for paltry gains to themselves.

*Previous article appeared on March 8.

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Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

DHOLERA'S LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

House Raids And Attachments For Realising Fine

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, March 7.

The house of Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of "Saurashtra" and ex-M.L.C. who was fined Rs. 1,000, has been raided by the Ranpur Police for the fine and they have confiscated some house hold goods.

The House of Sjt. Hargovind Pandya who was fined Rs. 100 was raided a second time by the Ranpur Police for the recovery of the fine of Rs. 100.

A leading lady Congress worker of Dholera and the 19th "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Sangram has been sentenced to six months' R. I.

The 6th Editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Samachar" has been sentenced to 8 months' R. I. and have been sentenced also to 6 months' R. I. for distributing patrikas.

Four volunteers who were touring in the Dhandhuka Taluka for Congress propaganda were arrested by the Mukhi in Khambhada village. Another volunteer was arrested for distributing patrikas but he was subsequently released.

M. L. A. TO QUESTION GRANT OF SUBVENTION TO FRONTIER

Assembly's Right To Be Consulted

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. B. Das, has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Assembly for to-morrow to discuss the announcement by the Finance Member at the last meeting of the Assembly of the grant of a subvention to the North West Frontier Province without consulting the Assembly.

H. E. the Viceroy held consultations both in the morning and in the afternoon with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.—A. P.

CREATE REVOLUTION IN DRAMA

(Continued from page 3.)

think of a new story idea about a millionaire, for dramatic purposes, except, possibly, the fact that the life-stories of famous millionaires would make good drama.

Let us turn to the thematic concept of a millionaire, and see if there is anything dramatically new in that direction.

The thematic concept of a millionaire is money, and as I write the word, I see that I have moved into a large field, in which ideas advance from all sides.

How can money be thomatically represented in the character of a millionaire Money is power, of course but that is not quite a new dramatic idea, though I think that a few now things could be said about it.

I see a large idea approaching, the idea that money, especially ill-gotten money, carries some kind of a taint or a curse. "Pecunia non olet," said General Booth, quoting the Roman Emperor but I am not so sure, I think it possible that money does smell.

Would I care to have in my possession one of the thirty pieces of silver which Judas betrayed Shrist? I wonder!

But I am getting away from the money concept of a millionaire.

Can it pe proved that mosy carries a curse, apart from the representationa idea that money does not bring happiness? Has anyone ever traced the history of a sum or money known to be ill-gotten, such as "blood-money," and money wrung fom human misery?

I see that, as a budding thematic dramatist, I have already given myself a job of work.

But even assuming that it can not be scientifically or otherwise proved that money smells, there is a genuinely strong dramatic idea in the tneme, and it seems to me that it would be comparatively easy to frame a story about the human vicissitudes attachod to a sum of accursed money.

Le us call it "Guilty of Gold!" and present it to some enterprising film producer.

SQUARE DEAL FOR IDEALS.

Nothing succeeds like a drama that builds up a sense of dignity in the mind of the spectator, and that can be achieved only by means of a theme, or a thematic argument; something that start a current of thought subsidiary to the physical action of the drama.

English film producers should concentrate on themes because the theme is the weak spot of American film producers. American producers are practically incapable of giving a square deal to a theme. Nearly always they overstate it, and come down heavily for or against.

The proper handling of themes calls for qualities that are totally lacking in Hollywood, and deficient in the American national character.

England, with its inherited and trained insinct of fair play (sometimes called "compromise"), and its saving humour, and its highly-developed national poise, is the only nation able to guarantee a square deal for a theme, and in this, as in other matters, we could impose our standards on the world.

Let us create a revolution in drama by handling great themes in the English fashion.

LEAGUE'S INACTION IN FAR EAST

Lords Grey And Cecil Verbose Apologies

RUGBY, March 8.

The measures taken by the League of Nations in connection with the Far East were warmly defended last night by Viscount Grey at the Albert Hall demonstration organised by the League of Nations Union. Lord Grey said that the League had been a restraining influence from the beginning of the dispute but the problem was not a case by which the League would stand or fall. "I would say that, whatever happens in the Far East, I shall feel that the League is as important as ever to the Peace of the World. The real test of success of the League is going to be found in the way Nations, especially of Europe, suceed in reducing their expenditure upon armaments. If anybody was to say that because the League had not succeeded in preventing war in the Far East and therefore the League was serving no good purpose I should reply that the League of Nations is invaluable to the peace of the world and that if it disappeared, Disarmament, Reparations and all those things which require common international action would have a very much poorer change of being settled.

What more could the League have done? The League was not a separate entity on its own but was composed of the Governments of State Members and it could not act unless those Governments were all in agreement. It was yet possible that the League might be a means of facilitating peace.

Referring to actual events at Shanghai Lord Grey said Japan has had military successes. If war went on she would have more military successes but you could not compel people to trade by armed force.

Viscount Cecil said that Japan alone had committed acts of military violence. In saying that he was not passing any judgment whatever as to fundamentals of dispute. When these were examined it might be found that China was more to blame than Japan. There could be no question as to what the duty of the League was. It was to stop fighting and to take such measure as would effectively prevent renewal. The League must definitely and clearly repudiate Japanese doctrine. It must reassert obligations which rest upon every member of the League and which forbid a nation to take law into its own hands. That fundamental position must be maintained.—B.O.W.

GENEVA PAYS ITS TRIBUTE TO M. BRIAND

RUGBY, March 8.

Glowing tributes are paid by newspapers to the statesmanship of Briand whose death says the "Times" removes the greatest diplomatic figure of the post-war period. His devoted work for peace and international collaboration is warmly stressed. At Geneva this morning Arthur Henderson announced at the opening of the meeting of the general committee of the Disarmament Conference that there will be no meetings of any kind in Geneva on Saturday, the day of M. Briand funeral. Mr. Henderson will go to Paris to attend the funeral as will M. Hymans, the President of the League Assembly together with Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League and the delegation of high officials.—B.O.W.

"I haven't many teeth"

"but they're well taken care of"

Mothers! Beware of tooth pastes containing harsh abrasives. The delicate enamel of children's teeth is easily scratched. Discolouration and decay, then, quickly follow.

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Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

NEW YORK COTTON

WALLSTREET FIRM

NEW YORK, March 8.

PRICES OPEN 4 PTS. HIGHER —UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—DECLINE OF 8 PTS.—RALLY ON FIRM WALLSTREET —MARKET CLOSES 2 TO 4 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. LOWER AT 7.05c.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable. Liverpool cables. Prices later remained steady on strength of Wallstreet. The market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points and after a further small improvement in prices there was steady selling pressure influenced by unfavourable Liverpool advices where there was heavy selling owing to sudden improvement in sterling prices declined about 8 points from the highest level by noon. In the afternoon the market ruled steady on firmness of Wallstreet market and closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed irregular at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 6.93c.

TEXTILE TRADE OUTLOOK.

The Garside Cotton Service cables:—

"Sales of cloth by Mills of the United States during the past month, during the past week have probably been just about equal to actual production in the same periods. Activity of the Spinning and Weaving Mills of the United States has increased slightly. An improvement in the Mill situation is reported by Great Britain. An unchanged Mill situation is reported by Continent of Europe."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 7.09 plus .05 lowest 7.00—.04.

New York July Highest 7.25 (10-12 a.m.) lowest 7.17 (12-7 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Technical condition of the market somewhat weaker. Spinners inclined to hold off at present prices. Outside interest small. Look for gradually sagging market. Weather dry but beneficial.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 8.

May	7.02—.02
July	7.17—.03
October	7.40—.04
December	7.57.03
January, 1933	7.63—.02
Middling Spot	7.05—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 8.

March	6.93—.03
May	7.03—.03
Middling Spot	6.93

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, Mar. 8.

March	7.04
May	7.19
July	7.41
New York Noon Call:—	
March	7.03
May	7.18
July	7.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	31,000

London, Mar. 8.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	105
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	82-1/2
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c.	45
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	67-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Lian	89-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	59-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	96-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 8.

	£.
Copper Braziers	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	41
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge 9	
Tin English Ingots	135-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	7-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF PRICES

Liverpool, March 8.

PRICES OPEN 3 PTS. DOWN—SHARP AND UNEXPECTED ADVANCE IN STERLING—CONSIDERABLE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION COLLAPSE OF PRICES—MARKET CLOSES 21 PTS. LOWER—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 11 PTS. DOWN AT 5.48D.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points on general selling. Later the market was dominated by considerable long liquidation and speculative selling influenced by sudden and unexpected advance in sterling. Dollar-sterling cross rate opened at 3.53 1|2 and closed 3.70-3|4. Sudden rise of about 17 cents. per sterling induced heavy selling and in the absence of buying prices suffered a big fall of 21 points. It is understood that since the removal of trading restrictions on exchange there was a steady demand for sterling and now banks refuse to sell sterling and its price is advancing. There is extensive speculation now in sterling exchange which is likely to result in rapid and violent fluctuations. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 5.19d.

East Indian cotton prices declined 15 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a loss of 29 to 31 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 4 points.

SPECULATIVE RISE IN STERLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:

Although the improvement in the British Budget together with the repayment of the American and French Loans was expected to cause a gradual improvement in Sterling the present sharp advance seems to be more of a speculative nature.

Since Britain abandoned the gold standard there has been no substantial increase in the gold reserves of the Bank of England and although a stabilisation of sterling is essential any further sensational advance will likely dislocate Britain's export trade. With the advantage of a depreciated sterling there has been an expansion in exports but with the new tariffs in France and Germany together with the depreciation in Japanese Currency any sudden rise in Sterling will give a set-back to Britain's export trade. Speculative straddle selling in Liverpool against purchases in New York on the improvement in Sterling has caused Liverpool prices to become out of import parity from America particularly when the stocks are about 3 lacs bales smaller than last year. The most important feature at the moment is the high spot basis in America and India and it is to be seen how short sellers will satisfy the contract market when the holding capacity is largely increased in both countries by the inflation of currency and flexibility of credit.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market eased on further decline in Alexandria and improvement of sterling.

Better stocks, market awaiting effect of better sterling.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable:—

"Exchange improved owing British and French central banks no longer sellers Sterling. Fluctuations obviously likely owing considerable speculation, but consider instrinsic value of Sterling warrants further improvement."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Weakness due to rapidly improving sterling. Likely continue. Suggest transfer New York hedge sales to Liverpool.

Liverpool.—New York cables, some Southern mill curtailment.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

	Opening	Closing
March 1932	5.31	5.12—.20
April 1932		5.10—.21
May 1932	5.28	5.09—.21
June 1932		5.08—.21
July 1932	5.27	5.08—.21
August 1932		5.09—.21
September 1932		5.11—.21
October 1932	5.32	5.13—.21
November 1932		5.15—.21
December 1932		5.18—.21
January 1933	5.39	5.20—.21
February 1933		5.22—.21
March 1933		5.25—.21
May		5.29
Middling Spot		5.48—.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

SAKELLARIDIS,—

March	6.99
May	7.09

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 9.

Although there is absence of business prices of Broach A.M. are nominally quoted at Rs. 210 per candy.

BIG DROP REGISTERED IN BULLION PRICES

Sequel To Rise In Sterling

Bombay, March 9.

As a result of sudden rise in sterling and easier advices from China, prices of silver in the local market registered a sharp decline. Gold prices also declined and there exists considerable nervousness. At present stock of silver in Bombay is unduly large at 12,500 bars.

Silver Fagan delivery was expected to open at Rs. 56|8 but owing to easier advices from Shanghai, prices opened at Rs. 55|12 and declined to Rs. 55|8. Bar silver spot is quoted at Rs. 55|4.

Gold market is also weak with no buyers. Fagan is quoted at Rs. 26|11 and ready Gold is sold at Rs. 26|9.

LATEST STERLING CROSS-RATE

London, March 9.

Previous closing	3.70-3|4
To-day's opening	3.73
Difference	plus 2-1|4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes,—

Sellers 27/3 Mar/Apl.

Barletta Russo, per lb.—

Sellers 28/3 Mar./Apl.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels—

Paid 28/3 Apl.-May.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—

Nominal 33/6 May/June.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Mar. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta,—

March per cwt. 8/4-1/2 nominal.

April-June per cwt. 8/4-1/2 nominal.

C & F Bombay,—

March per cwt. 8/4-1/2 nominal.

C & F Karachi,—

March per cwt 8/3 nominal.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Total forwarded	1,565	55	1,190
East Indian forwarded	124	4	133
Total Stock	851	....	
East Indian Stock	30	....	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton,—

No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton,—

Sellers £13:17:6 Mar.-Apl.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent)—

Sellers £12:10:0 Mar-Apl.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) per ton—

Sellers £11:7:6 Mar-Apl.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. (Hull) per ton—

Sellers £8:17:6 Mar-Apl.

Linseed, Bombay (London) (Hull) per ton,—

Sellers £12:10:0 Mar-Apl.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt—

Sellers 15/6 April.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—

Paid 16/3 May/Aug.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-7/16

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Wheat prices on the Chicago Exchange advanced on short covering influenced by reports of unfavourable weather. Some snow is reported but cold parts have no snow. Corn crop is doing well under favourable weather.

July	7.22
October	7.43
November	7.52
December	7.57
January 1933,	7.62
F.G.F. Spot	7.45

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Broach fully good (Good Staple)	5.11
Broach fine (Good Staple)	5.23
Broach superfine (Good Staple)	5.35
Oomra fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.48
Oomra superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.63
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.78
Bengal good	4.39
Bengal fully good	4.49
Bengal fine	4.59
Scinde fully good	4.49
Scinde fine	4.59
Scindia superfine	4.69

SAMPION QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 9.

March	149.40—2.10
June	154.40—0.60
September	156.40—9.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 9.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	900	12600
Oomra	...	600

COTTON CLEARING RATES

Bombay, March 9.

Broach A|M 214.
Oomra March 205.
Bengal March 179.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, March 9.

	Sup.	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.				
Rajputana	191	187	183	179
Punjab	189	185	181	177
Oomra No. 3	212	208	204	..
Oomra No. 1	224	220	216	..
Oomra No. 2	217	213	209	..

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 9.

Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F.G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	180
Wardha-Hingt Fine	225
Nagpur Savner Fine	225
Yeotmal Fine	215
Arvi Fine	215
Ellichpur Fine	213
Amraoti Fine	209
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	298
Mulkapur Fine	205
Khandesh Fine	203
Muthia F.G.	200
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	205
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	212
Ujjan|Shujaulpur F.G.	225
Broach F.G.	225|28
Punjab|American G.K.	235
Punjab|American mix	210|25

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY—

Since 1st September

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	804	78133
Central India	912	95730
Barsi and Nagar	89	62332
Hyderabad-Gaorani		16331
Berar	3197	163947
Central Provinces	457	55403
Total Oomras	5459	471916
Dholera	536	115289
N.W. Provinces	200	24775
Rajputana	300	40795
Sind-Punjab	1317	115613
Broach	215	19402
Coompta & Dharwar	17	11593
Westerns-Northerns		14446
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Combodia		170
Persian	14	1019
American		37004
Egyptian and African	789	71719
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		164
Total	8347	975526

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY—

Bombay March 9.

1st Sept. to 3rd March

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe	119	91391
Japan and China	6650	455487
Coast Ports		20995
Up-country by Rail		89656
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		25859
Total	6769	683488

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 9.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 8-3-32	8626000	8083000
Receipts yesterday 8-3-32	47000	16003
Exports to date 8-3-32	6161000	5229000
Stock at Ports 4-3-32	4684000	3979000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-3-32	1997000	1462000
Stock at Liverpool 4-3-32	851000	1130000
Visible Supply 4-3-32	9347000	7712000
Quantity in Sight 4-3-32	12808000	11729000
Quantity out of sight 4-3-32	3868000	7106000

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 8.

Gold bar fine per oz. £5:15:8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 8.

Demand bills 3.70.50

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 8.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans	2-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank bills 3 months	2-3/4 p.c. to 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 Months	3-1/4 p.c. to 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months	3-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, March 8.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have issued the following supplementary report in thousands:—

	Sea-son week.	This Season to-date.	1930|31.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,808	208	11,729
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters	3,795	70	3,476
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,094	277	5,150
Of which to Japan	1,731	79	776
Of which to China	845	10	262
Of which to Great Britain	882	48	900
Of which to Germany	1,123	48	1,331
Stock at N. York	.....	208	.....
Stock at U.S. Ports	4,684		.....
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	1,997		.....
World's visible supply	11,197		.....
Of which American cotton	9,347		.....
Forwarded to world's Mills (excluding linters)	8,668	244	7,106
Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,522	291	3,024

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 8.

Silver—Absence of support.

Spot	16-1/2
Forward	18-11/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 8.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.57-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.25
T.T. London on Brussels	26.75
T.T. London on Madrid	48.25
T.T. London on Italian	70.75
T.T. London on Berne	19.17-1/2
T.T. London on Paris	94.56
T.T. London on Prague	123.25
T.T. London New York Closing Rate	3.70-3/4

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

per; 945 bags coconuts; 1331 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—1145 bags coconuts; 37 bags copra; 46 bags soap nuts.

S S Hamildar, Agent T. Morrison and Co. from Calcutta:—7108 ton coal.

S S Sagrea, Agent A. Yule & Co. from Sourbaya:—9542 bags sugar.

S S Baroda, Agent M M & Co. from Bussrah:—42 bags anagroath.

From Mohmerah:—309 bags gum 34 bags raisin; 51 bags attari; 70 bags poppy seed.

From Bushire:—54 bags gum; 174 bags poppyseed; 13 al. kernals.

From Dubai:—74 bundle fish manure.

From B'Abbas:—376 bales cotton; 28 bags raisin; 61 bales cotton; 70 bags dates.

From Muscat:—53 bags pomegranets; 328 bags dates.

From Charbar:—150 bags mats.

From Jwadar:—115 bundle mats 19 rkts. dry fish.

From Verwal:—105 bales cotton

S S Vasna, Agent M M & Co, from Bussrah:—9627 bags dates; 858 bags wash.

From Mohumerah:—21 bags almond kernals.

From Karachi:—50 rkts fish manure; 315 bales cotton; 20 bags wheat flour.

EXPORTS

March, 9.

S S Malwa for London:—2800 bags linseed oil cakes; H. V. Oomerbhoy; 1718 bags groundnut oil cakes. A. Oomerbhoy; 400 bags casein, India Shipping Agency.

S S Castalla for Liverpool: 27 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 49 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.

For Barcelona:—2408 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.; 5432 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—1236 bags groundnut seed J. Travers & Sons; 1560 bags groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg: 3204 bags jowari, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 1525 bags linseed cake, H. Ramji & Co.; 3395 bags groundnut cake, H. Ramji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—62 bags mustard seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 125 bags kang grain, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

S S President Garfield for New York:—250 bags gum karaya, K. V. Poonja; 28 bags goat skin, Shamji Mal; 14 bags goat skin, H. Y. Haque; 1 bag. kid skin, Grindlay & Co.

For Marseilles:—5 cases gum olibanum, A. A. H. Mavji; 2916 bags groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co. 71 cakes. goat skin, S. M. H. Kabax.

S S Victoria for Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn, A. A. D'ab.

S S Iyo Maru for Hongkong:—90 bags gum byzabole; A. Abdulla & Sons; 22 bags gum olibanum Abdulla & Sons.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

March 9.

Shanghai Maru, Kanoh, Bhownagar.

Gleneden, Johnston, Rangoon.

Heinar Maru, Maeida, Java.

C/Hongkong, Walton, Karachi.

Clan Macphee, Gibb, Liverpool.

Storviken, Harrison, Bassein.

Nuldera, Leeching, Cardiff.

March 10.

DEPARTURES

Nalgora, Hughes, Karachi.

Hokkai Maru, Okai, Calcutta.

Kabinga, Rutter, Calcutta.

LOADING

March 9.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

Steamer Naldera for London.

Steamer Rawalpindi for Kobe.

Steamer Nuddea for Calcutta.

Steamer Barpeta for Bussrah.

Steamer Trantenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Shanghai Maru for Kobe.

S S Shanghai Maru:—The O S K steamer Shanghai Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar, with a general cargo.

S S Gleneden:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Gleneden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Storviken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Heinan Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Heinan Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Clan Macphee:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Macphee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Muddea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Muddea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Nalgora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nalgora, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hokkai Maru:—The K N Company's steamer Hakkai Maru, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kabirga:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Kabirga, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 9.

1 Karagola 3647, Africa(9-3, M M. and Co.

2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.

3. Behar 2942 Calcutta 10-3, M M & Co.

7. Clan Macphee 4136 NF NF J. Finlay & Co.

9 Iyo Maru 3668 Kobe; 14/3, N. Y. K.

11 Nalgora 410 Karachi 9-3, M M & Co.

12 Castalla 4171, Liverpool 23-3, Grahams T. Co.

13 City of Nagpur 6289 Karachi 20-3 K. Nixon Co.

15 Victoria 7115 Genoa 10-3, Lloyd Triestino N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gleneden 3023 Rangoon NF Scindia S. N. Co.

3 Baroda 1899 P. Gulf 9-3 M. M. & Co.

4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 11-3 M M & Co.

5 Laxmi 124, M'Coast, 10-3, National Steamship Co

8 Alipore 3241, Japan 12-3 M M & Co.

10/11 Nawab 3424, Rangoon 11-3 T Morrison & Co.

13 Lalita 302, M'Coast, 9-3, Malabar S S Co.

15 Halderi 912 NF NF 8 Hassaur & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Rajput 3391 Rangoon N. F. T. Morrisson & Co.

C/R Janus 3078, Rangoon, 9-3 M M & Co.

D/E Garada 3218, Calcutta, 13-3 MM & Co.

G. Sophia Nparie 560 M'Coast NF Merchant S. N. Co.

K. Hattpara 4893, NF, NF, M M & Co.

M. Netrawati 699 Karachi 16-3 B S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi, 11-3 P. and O. S. Co.

Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. Co.

Somali 17-3 P & O S N Co.

Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Dalmoga, 8-3, M M and Co.

Masula 27-3 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macphee 7|3, J F Co.

C/Harvard 14-3 K N Co.

C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.

Lalitia 16-3 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels, 10 3, L. Edward, Ltd.

Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.

Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENO.

Taracan 12-3 T M Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 17-3 L T Co.

FROM OSLO

Tugela, 10-3, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Garfield 11-3 F F Campbell and Co.

City of Harve 12|3, F F Campbell & Co.

President Polk 25/3 F. F. Campbell & Co

City of Kobe 14|3, F F Campbell & Co.

C/Corinth 27-4 F F. Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.

Tottori Maru, 19|3, N Y Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha

Naldera, 10-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.

Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.

Shanko Maru 10-3 O S Kaisha

Sydney Maru 13-3 O S Kaisha.

Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.

Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Moldevia, 1213, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Mooltan, 25|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 12-3, M. M. and Co.

Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 11|3, P & O S N Co.

Moldavia 12|3, P & O S N Co.

Malwa 19|3, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur NF, K N Co.

Cactalla, 15|3, G. T. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kabinga, N F F F Campbell & Co.

Unicol, NF, L Edward Ltd.

President Garfield, N F F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 10-3, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru 14/3 N Y Kaisha.

Alipore, 12-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Vasna 11|3, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, 8-3, M M & Co.

Hokkai Maru, N F K N Co.

Junus 10-3 M M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, N F T M Co.

Gleneden, NF, S S N Co.

Rajput N F T M Co.

FOR CALICUT.

Garada, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Naldera, P & O S N Co.

Moldavia, P & O S N Co.

Malwa, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur K N Co.

Castalla, G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria, M Italiana.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kabinga, F F Campbell Co.

Unicol, L Edward Ltd.

President Garfield F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.

Alipore, P & O S N Co.

Celebes Maru O. S. Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vasna, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, M M & Co.

Hokkai Maru, K N Co.

Junus, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M Co.

Gleneden S S N Co.

Rajput T M Co.

FOR CALICUT.

Garada, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Nalgora 8-3-32

Behar 9-3-32

IMPORTS

March, 9.

S S Garmula, Agent M M & Co. from Rangoon:—13389 bags rice; 125 cases cutch; 100 bars pig lead; 226 bags betelnuts; 95 cases chola; 200 cases beans; 167 peas; 284 asbestos fibre; 33 boras cotton yarn waste; 27 bags drugs.

From Moulmine:—380 bundle teak squares; 6980 bundle teak small stuff; 730 bundle teak planks; 4495 bundle teak scantlings.

S S Jalactuta, Agent S S N Co. from Rangoon:—11532 bags rice; 25 bags betelnuts; 93 nongs empty drums.

From Colombo:—73 bundle tea; 133 bundle gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—222 bags cotton yarn; 45 bags oorid husk.

From Cochin:—1541 bundle coir yarn; 130 bundle coir rope; 20 bundle dry ginger; 100 bundle hooka shell.

From Calicut:—2380 bags cocoanuts; 197 bags copra; 91 bales cotton; 98 coils coir rope.

From Badagara:—75 bags pepper.

(Continued in Column 8.)

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Govt. Auditor Finds Fault With Pro-Congress Items Of Expenditure.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 9.

The Govenment Auditor has taken objection to the following items of expenditure, and asked for an explanation of the Ahmedabad Muncipality thereon:—

1. Payment of salaries to the Superintendent of Rent and Tax and to the Municipal Auditor who were sentenced to imprisonment during the last civil disobedience movement;

2. Renting of one of the shops belonging to the Municipality to the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee at a concession rent;

3. Giving a grant to the Congress Hospital during the last civil disobedience movement;

4. Hoisting of a National Flag on the Municipal buildings at Municipal Expense.

THREAT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

It is understood that the Government propose to take Disciplinary action, if the Municipality does not give a satisfactory explanation.

The Municipality, it appears, will give a reply to the Government shortly.—A. P.

MESSRS. NARIMAN AND MUNSHI JAILED

12 Months Simple For Mrs. Perin Captain

(From A Special Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Mar. 9.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi of Bombay, were awarded a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, in default six months more each.

Mrs. Captain was given one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months more.

The case was heard in the jail by the Hubli Huzur Deputy Collector from 9 a. m. to 10-30 a. m. to-day.

STUDENTS ARRESTED ON MONDAY CONVICTED

Two Sent To Reformatory: One Gets 4 Months' R. I.

Two of the three students arrested on Monday at the Elphinstone High School in connection with anti-Lothian demonstration were ordered to be kept in the David Sassoon Reformatory for three years by Mr. D. N. D. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday.

The two boys were 14 and 15 years old, respectively. The third boy whose age was certified to be between 16 and 17, by the Police Surgeon, was sentenced to four months, rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

The accused and their relatives who were present in the court room broke into tears on hearing the sentences.

The Magistrate awarded these "deterrant" sentences as he considered the offence to be very serious and held that it was likely to spread if it was not checked. The Magistrate further observed that it was a clear case of rioting, but he confined himself to Section 143 under which the accused were charged.

PLEA FOR LENIENCY REJECTED.

He did not accept the repeated plea of the three defence counsel to deal with the boys leniently. One of them suggested that the accused committed the offence under temporary impulse. Another submitted that the accused should be dealt with leniently as it was their first offence. The third stated that they were prepared to express regret and to undertake not to repeat the offence.

The counsel for the first accused who was a student of the New Bharda High School submitted that the accused was the only son of his father, and the father was prepared to stand surety for the boy and to undertake that the boy would behave well in future.

MAKING IMPRESSION ON OTHERS."

The Magistrate rejected all the appeals on the ground that it was a very grave offence and must be dealt with severely. He observed:

"It is not so much to stop these accused from such activities, but to impress upon others the serious consequences of such behaviour. Why are people hanged? Not to improve the culprits because there is no chance of it the moment they go to the gallows. It is to bring home to the people the serious consequences of committing murder. These accused are guilty of a grave offence. They did not only form an unlawful assembly, but committed rioting. They rushed into the compound and then entered the class-rooms, smashed window panes, and tore some books. They had actually paralysed for some time the work of the institution. This is a grave offence and such things are likely to spread, if they are not checked."

A counsel: But there were 100 boys and only these three were arrested. There is no evidence to show that they threw stones or indulged in rowdyism.

MAGISTRATE REFERS TO SHOLAPUR.

Magistrate:—That is not our law. What happened in the Sholapur case?

One of the counsel, representing the first accused, wanted to put in the horoscope of the boy to show that he had not yet completed 16 years, and the certificate of the Police Surgeon that he was between 16 and 17 was incorrect. The Magistrate disallowed the horoscope to be put in and relied on the certificate of the Police Surgeon.

APPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

When the three defence counsel repeated their requests for a lenient sentence over and again, the Magistrate told them that they had one course left to them and that was to apply to the Government.

MORE DACOITIES IN BURMA

Police Hunts Result In Six Dead

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

A series of armed dacoities are reported from several places in the affected area. An encounter between police and excise offices on the one hand and a gang of dacoits on the other occurred on the night of 1st March at Zalum, in Henzada district. The police on receipt of information that a dacoity was being planned went to the house in question and lay in wait for the dacoits. During the night seven dacoits armed with a gun and dahs attacked the house whereupon the police opened fire killing three dacoits on the spot. The rest of the gang fled leaving behind a gun.

Similarly three dacoits were shot dead on the night of 4th March during an attack on a village in Yamethin District.

Dacoities are reported from Myingyan, Shwebo, Meiktila, Toungoo and Minbu.—A. P.

EX-C-IN-CHIEF IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Sir W. Birdwood Knocked Down And Picked Up

LONDON, March 9.

A remarkable escape from serious injury of Sir William Birdwood in a motor accident at Cambridge on the 3rd March has just been revealed. Sir William Birdwood was proceeding to dine at Saint Chatepines College, when he was knocked down by a car. An undergraduate picked him up in semiconscious state, but he revived sufficiently to fulfil the engagement, and the company were unaware of his narrow escape.—Reuter.

QUIT ORDER ON DEFENCE COUNSEL

Interpellations On Srinagar Incident

"NO INQUIRY, NO INTERVENTION," SAYS HOARE

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir S. Hoare told Lt. Col. Applin in the House of Commons to-day that he hesitated to inquire, whether as it had been alleged, the advocate defending the Muslims in Srinagar had been ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, thereby leaving the accused undefended, because the question affected the internal administration of an Indian State, and on such information as was available, he saw no reason why the Government of India should intervene.—Reuter.

Whitley Sees Vision Of India's Future

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The "Industrial future of India is a great one", said Mr. Whitley, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, at a meeting of the East India Association. "She is passing through a time of difficulty, but I believe that India will be one of the first countries to see her way through these troubles".

Explaining the proposals of the Royal Commission, he stated that they had been framed with a view to ensuring that when India took the next step forward, she would do so with confidence, and be able to look all countries in the face.—Reuter.

Flogging Of Politicals In Bangalore Jail

ENQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS DEMANDED

(From our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Mar. 7.

A monster public meeting of the citizens of Bangalore was held on Friday night at Gandhi Sagar, under the presidency of Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar, Advocate and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, to protest against the flogging of Congress prisoners in Bangalore Central Jail.

The chairman in the course of his remarks opined that whipping as a punishment was resorted to only under extraordinary circumstances. Most of the civilised countries had done away with whipping altogether. In England, the Prisons Act clearly laid down that whipping shall not be given for first offences.

THREE PIES PER CUT.

Coming to the incidents in Bangalore, on the 7th February last, three Congress workers imprisoned for 3 months each under Section 117 I.P.C. for having distributed leaflets in the Civil and Military station, were subjected to this most inhuman punishment i.e. whipping, on the allegation that they broke a grinding stone. The three young men, were given punishment of whipping, to be given on their naked bodies, tied up to a wooden, triangular stand. It is stated that this punishment was meted out to these political prisoners by able bodied policemen who were given a reward of 3 pies per cut to be effectively done. On the 19th of last month, Swami Govindanada and Subbukrishnan two prisoners were ordered 30 cuts each. Subbukrishnan could not bear the cuts and he fell down and he was carried to the Jail Hospital, where he is still an inpatient.

Six young lads undergoing imprisonment, shouted "Gandhi-ki-Jai" when they witnessed these incidents and they were immediately ordered by the Superintendent to be given 6 stripes each.

At the meeting, several speakers condemned the action of the jail authorities.

Another resolution demanded the Government to institute an impartial committee to enquire into the incidents. A third resolution expressed the opinion that the jail Manual should be suitably amended forthwith so as to effect some reforms, for the better treatment of political prisoners. The President of the meeting was authorised to communicate the resolutions to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, the Dewan of Mysore, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Press.

MYSORE PROTEST MEETING.

Under the presidency of Mr. L. V. Rajagopal Iyengar, a public meeting was held at Mysore on Thursday when resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the Jail authorities in Bangalore, in having given the punishment of whipping to political prisoners.

Reports of meetings of a similar nature have been received from Shimoga and Tumkur.

USE OF NATIONAL FLAG NOT PENALISED

Lucknow Khaddar Bhandar Manager Quotes Home Member & Requests Dt. Magistrate To Cancel Order

(From A Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, March 7.

The following order has been served on the Manager, Khaddar Bhandar, Lucknow, by the Distt. Magistrate, ordering not to sell National Flags:—

"Whereas I, G. M. Harper, I.C.S., Distt. Magistrate of Lucknow, have reason, that the premises known as the Khaddar Bhandar, are used as a meeting place for Congress workers and volunteers and whereas their meeting in these premises is in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety and peace, I hereby under Section 4 (1) of Ordinance II of 1932, direct you to refrain from allowing Congress workers or volunteers to enter into or remain at your premises except for the purpose of legitimate trade.

I further forbid you from selling or exhibiting for sale Congress Flags of any description.

This order shall remain in force for one month from today, Feb. 23."

MANAGER'S REPLY.

The following reply has been sent by the Manager, Khaddar Bhandar, to the Distt. Magistrate, Lucknow, on the 3rd inst.:—

Dear Sir,—I acknowledge receipt of your order on me as the Manager, Khaddar Bhandar, Lucknow, dated 23rd February 1932. I hasten to inform you that your information that the Bhandar is being used for any other purpose than legitimate trade is incorrect. We have no connection with any political organisation. A drive by our Bhandar will convince you that it could not possibly be used for the purpose alluded to. It is one open shop fitted with counters having no inner rooms. Opposite is the Aminuddaulah Park, where some dozen policemen are posted all the twenty-four hours. Behind, once was the Congress Office [illegible] other Ashrams declared illeg[illegible] are being watched day [illegible] by as many more police. C.I.D. are always on the [illegible] that locality. It would be fo[illegible] for us to allow any meeting [illegible] political nature under these [illegible] cumstances. It would be mor[illegible] foolish for the Congress and its helpers to try to hold any meeting there. I, therefore, have no hesitation to assure you that no meeting has ever been held there and no meeting is likely to be held there.

NOT PENALISED.

Regarding the sale of 'Congress Flags' I must bring it to your notice that the flag in question is considered by a large section of the public as a National Flag. It has been so considered and used now for the last eleven years. The Home Member has declared that its use is not penalised. We, as a rule, do not display the flags on the shop. But we do supply them to our customers, and we hold that unless the flying of the flag by individuals upon their premises is declared an unlawful activity to ask us to stop the sale of it would be extra-legal.

I would, therefore, request that you would be pleased to cancel this part of your order.

"NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED"

Mr. Whitty Defends Police Methods In Behar Council

(Delayed in Transmission.)

PATNA, Mar. 7.

"Not one step was taken in places where the Government had to deal with mob-violence, and not one shot was fired which could have been avoided, and for each action of the Government and the Police, the foolish and wicked policy of the Congress was responsible". Thus declared Hon. Mr. J. T. Whitty in the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day, in defending the Government policy in dealing with civil disobedience and outbreaks of mob-violence in the Province.

TOKEN CUT MOTION.

The debate was raised by a non-official member moving a token cut in the provision for the executive council to discuss the methods adopted by the reserved side of the Government in dealing with the Congress movement, with special reference to the police activities.

Mr. Whitty added that the administration of Ordinances in the Province had not interfered in any way with the every-day life of the law-abiding citizens, and he was convinced that the great majority of the people were delighted that the Congress tyranny was past.

JUST IMAGINE.

Regretting the loss of lives in Motihari and Tarapur in the Monghyr District and in Sheohar in the Muzaffarpur District, Mr. Whitty asked the House to realise the position of a tiny armed police force surrounded by an excited mob attacking the police. He paid a tribute to the Magistrates in charge of the police for having acted with restraint, courage and great personal risk.

Replying to a request for enquiries, he said that he would be perfectly willing to satisfy the members, if complaints in the first instance were made to the local officers, and if they failed to satisfy, the higher authorities might be approached.

On a division being taken, the cut was rejected by 31 votes to 17, 14 members keeping neutral.—A. P.

SHOUTING NATIONAL SLOGANS IN COURT

Two Persons Arrested

Two persons were arrested in the Court room of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday for shouting national slogans.

Shortly after the Court commenced its work two Khaddar-clad Hindus stood in the Court among the visitors and one of them displayed a tri-coloured national flag while the other raised cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Bande Matram". They were arrested by the police on duty in the Court and taken to the lock up.

INCREASE IN BRITAIN'S MILLIONAIRES.

LONDON, March 9.

Two significant official reports issued last night reveal firstly, an increase of 21 "millionaires" in Britain and secondly the lowest birthrate since the establishment of civil registration in 1837.

According to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, 45 millionaires with incomes exceeding 50,000 sterling were assessed for surtax last year, and there were 157 whose incomes exceeded 100,000, sterling.

The Registrar General's report shows that births in England and Wales for the quarter ended December were 14.6 per thousand of the population. There were over 7,000 fewer births, compared with the previous year.—Reuter's Special.

"GANDHI DAY" ARRESTS IN BORSAD

Procession Dispersed With Lathi Charge

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, March 6.

On the 4th inst. to celebrate "Gandhi Day" a procession was taken out. The fifth "Dictator" of the Taluka and the local "Thanadar," who led the procession were arrested. Lathis were used to disperse the procession and about ten persons including three ladies were injured.

At Dhandhuka, a similar procession was stopped by the police. The processionists squatted on the road and speakers began to address them. Seven speakers one after another were arrested, but four were subsequently released.

Similar processions and meetings were held in most of the villages of the Taluka on the "Gandhi Day."

TOBACCO PICKETED BY POLICE

About 3,000 maunds of tobacco in the fields of Ras was picketed by the police who encamped in three separate camps near the out skirts of the village.

GOING, GOING IN CHITTAGONG.

ESTATES FOR SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

CHITTAGONG, March 8.

For arrears of Government revenue falling due in January, 329 estates in the district have been advertised for sale on March 14, under Article XI of 1859.—A.P.

"NOT YET OUT OF WOOD

Mr. Chamberlain's Call To Unionists

RUGBY, March 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain addressing the Unionists meeting today said that he looked upon 1931 as England's year of danger, and 1932 as England's year of opportunity. Few could fail to be amazed at the change of affairs which had taken place in national outlook during the past six months. They were not however yet out of the wood. They must carry on a little longer, and go forward with confidence in the hope of a great expansion of trade and prosperity

NO ASSISTANCE TO CUNARD COMPANY.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman answering the Common's questions said that the Government had informed the Cunard Co., that they had most regretfully reached the definite conclusion that it was not possible for them either by subsidy or guarantee to give financial assistance to the Company in building the new giant liner.—B.O.W.

Gain's Manager says that the world championship eliminating contest between Gains and Carnera will be held at White City, London, on the 30th May.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR KASHMIR

Glancy Committee Personel

The Punblicity Officer of Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu, wires under date March 8:—

The conference to examine the question of constitutional reforms in Jammu and Kashmir State in accordance with the terms announced in His Highness the Maharaja's orders of the 12th November last will commence sitting at Jammu from the 14th instant under the presidency of Sir Reginald Glancy.

The personnel consists of seven Muslims and seven non-Muslims. The Muslim personnel include one official and six non-officials, representing the jagirdars of Srinagar City and Jammu City, Kashmir rural and Jammu rural and Shias.

The Non-Muslims personnel include one official and six non-officials representing the jagirdars and pandits of Jammu City, Sikhs, Buddhists and Khatri Hindus.—A. P.

LATE M. BRIAND

International Tribute To His Memory

LONDON, March 8.

Paris.—Poignant adieu to M. Briand was bid in Parliament. Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber in the course of funeral orations, declared that M. Briand was: one of the greatest Parliamentarians in French history.

M. Tardieu paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased statesman. Both the Houses subsequently rose in mourning.

ARCHBISHOP TO PRONOUNCE BENEDICTION.

Cardinal Verdies, Archbishop of Paris, will pronounce benediction over the remains of the man who was responsible for the separation of the Church and State.

Notable persons assembling from abroad to pay their last respect include the King and Queen of Belgians, while the League Council and the Assembly are represented by delegations. Sir Austen Chamberlain also will attend the funeral.—Reuter's Special.

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